

TURKS' GUNS BELCH WELCOMING SALUTE TO THE NEW SULTAN

Abdul Hamid II. Is Deposed by Progressives' Vote and the Edict Is Issued by Sheik-ul-Islam.

MUST QUIT PALACE

His Brother Mehmed Rehad Effendi Is Proclaimed Successor Amid Scenes of Wildest Enthusiasm.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, has been deposed and his brother, Mehmed Rehad Effendi, proclaimed as his successor. His de-thronement is the joint work of the National Assembly, which secretly voted in favor of his deposition, and a religious edict by the Sheik-ul-Islam, religious head of the Mohammedan church, approving and legalizing the deposition.

The Sultan will be removed from the Yildiz Kiosk today.

Immediately following the deposition of Abdul Hamid, his brother, Mehmed Effendi, was proclaimed the new Sultan amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm.

"The tyrants have fallen! Hail to Rehad!" was the cry that was repeatedly sounded through the streets.

The ceremony of Rehad's enthronement is now in progress and the official salute of 101 guns fired.

Today's action is almost wholly political in its significance. At sunrise tomorrow, unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, the formal and religious ceremony will take place according to the old Turkish custom. At this ceremony the proclamation, officially announced by Parliament today will be read and the new reign will date from tomorrow.

The Sheik-ul-Islam, who is the head of the Mohammedan Church, based his decree approving of the deposition on the ground that Abdul Hamid had violated the Moslem religion by many inhuman acts and that therefore it was not an irreligious act to depose him.

National Assembly Today Decides on Deposition

The secret session of the National Assembly, which began at noon Monday, was resumed today. Its discussion practically amounted to a trial of the Sultan, as he was under charges corresponding to an impeachment. The charges were that his supremacy was harmful to the church, contrary to the sacred law and opposed to the best interests of the Turkish empire.

As far as is known the deposed ruler is still under guard in the Yildiz Kiosk. His future fate is unknown. It is certain that he will be stripped of his fortune, estimated at \$90,000,000, and his life is considered none too safe.

Despite the joy in the city over Abdul's downfall it is certain the country will not unanimously approve of today's action and a civil war is probable. The millions of orthodox Mohammedans will resent the deposition. In Asia Minor the danger of a revolt, far surpassing that of the last 10 days, is imminent.

Among those of Abdul Hamid's household who were arrested during the night was Prince Saleh-Ed-Din, the Sultan's nephew. He is charged with active participation in the recent reactionary attempt, and undoubtedly will be severely dealt with.

Young Turks in Pursuit of Reactionaries' Army

Cheftek Pasha, the real ruler of Constantinople, is today organizing a big army with which to sweep Asia Minor and put down the disorders there. An army of 50,000 reactionaries is now marching from Scutari to Eskihehr in the hope of gathering sufficient recruits to start a civil war. Cheftek Pasha will immediately begin the pursuit of this fugitive army and a great battle is imminent.

Monday afternoon witnessed the final act in the siege of Yildiz, General Schefket, commander of the constitutionalists, overawing the Albanians into surrender. This force, which was composed of 200 men, was stationed in the imperial palace. The Albanians were not engaged in the fighting on Saturday, but they persistently refused to lay down their arms. General Schefket sent up a strong body of Macedonians and six field pieces were placed in a prominent position above the palace. Other guns were disposed in the neighboring heights, while troops commanded all the approaches.

Story of the Surrender of Abdul Hamid's Guard

The red flag continued, however, to fly defiantly until 2 o'clock, when the watchers saw it dropping slowly down the flagpole, making place for the white token of surrender. A few minutes later

New Sultan Is Twenty-ninth Ruler Since the Founding of the Present Dynasty

REHAD EFFENDI is 65 years old and, next to the deposed Sultan, the oldest male descendant of the House of Othman, the founder of the dynasty. His accession to the throne marks the 20th Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople in 1451.

There were many who preferred Abdul Hamid's nephew, Yussef Iz-zedin, as his successor, but his selection would have violated the law that the succession shall go to the eldest male descendant of Othman. Otherwise Yussef would have been chosen.

Rehad has had practically no experience in governmental affairs and for 25 years has been almost a prisoner in the Yildiz Kiosk. It is conceded that he will do whatever the Young Turks demand of him, as he is lacking in the craftiness and initiative of Abdul.

SCOTT LAUDS OIL TRUST AND OPPOSES TARIFF REDUCTION

WASHINGTON.—In a vigorous speech today Senator Scott of West Virginia announced to the Senate his opposition to any changes in existing tariff rates on coal, lumber, iron and steel, hides, wool, oil and pottery. In these things his state is greatly interested and he declared he would stand for no reduction in any of these schedules and would work and vote against it.

In declaring that he was a "stand-patter," he said that he had the official support of the Legislature of West Virginia. It was not only for the interests of West Virginia, however, that he demanded the retention of the present rates, but for the South and the Union as a whole.

"The Southland," he said, "sees ahead of her nothing but prosperity under a protective tariff. At no distant day you will find the people of the South sending to Congress members who will be the strongest protectionists the country has ever produced."

He gave figures to show the wonderful development of the South since 1880 under a protective tariff, and predicted an even greater future from the continuation of that policy.

"Removing the duty on coal," he declared, "would render a half dozen of

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LIGHTING CONDITIONS ARE UNAFFECTED BY SALE, SAYS CROCKER

The sale of the electric interests of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company has little, if anything, to do with the present lighting situation in Boston, is today the declaration of George U. Crocker, formerly of the finance commission. The sale was in accord with an agreement made some months ago, and relates to the lighting of Brookline and Brighton, the franchises of which cities has been held by the gas company.

The question of price in the proposed contract is not the biggest one to be considered, says Mr. Crocker. Boston should have the opportunity to take advantage of new improvements, through competition, which she cannot do if the contract is signed, as it practically gives the Edison company the control of the situation for the next 10 years, though the contract is nominally but for five years.

Competition, Mr. Crocker says, comes not only between gas and electricity as lighting means, but also between different kinds of lamps that are being used. Three kinds of gas lamps and three kinds of electric lamps are now being tested, and Boston should not be placed in a position where she could not take advantage of the best that can be obtained.

Then there is another matter to be considered, that of studying and mapping out the district to be lighted. This has been done in Europe, and is beginning to be done in the United States. In many sections of the city there are too high power lights, and in other sections too low power lights, and contracts are made for so many lights without reference to the feet space that is to be lighted. When this is properly worked out quite a saving is possible, Mr. Crocker says, and if the contract is signed, the matter would be delayed in Boston for ten years.

BATTLESHIP FLORIDA IS SAFE.

NEW YORK.—Fire, said to have been started by the dropping of a hot rivet, was discovered early today in the cradle of the new battleship Florida in the Brooklyn Navy yards. Firemen extinguished the blaze before it had damaged the ship.

DAWSON OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.—Thomas C. Dawson, American minister to the United States of Colombia, who has been transferred to Chile, has left Bogota for Washington, for a conference before going to Santiago.

Extending of Dix Place Through to Tremont Street Means Demolition of Famous Winthrop Schoolhouse

Building on Site of First Girls' Public Institution May Be Razed to Make Way to Washington Street.

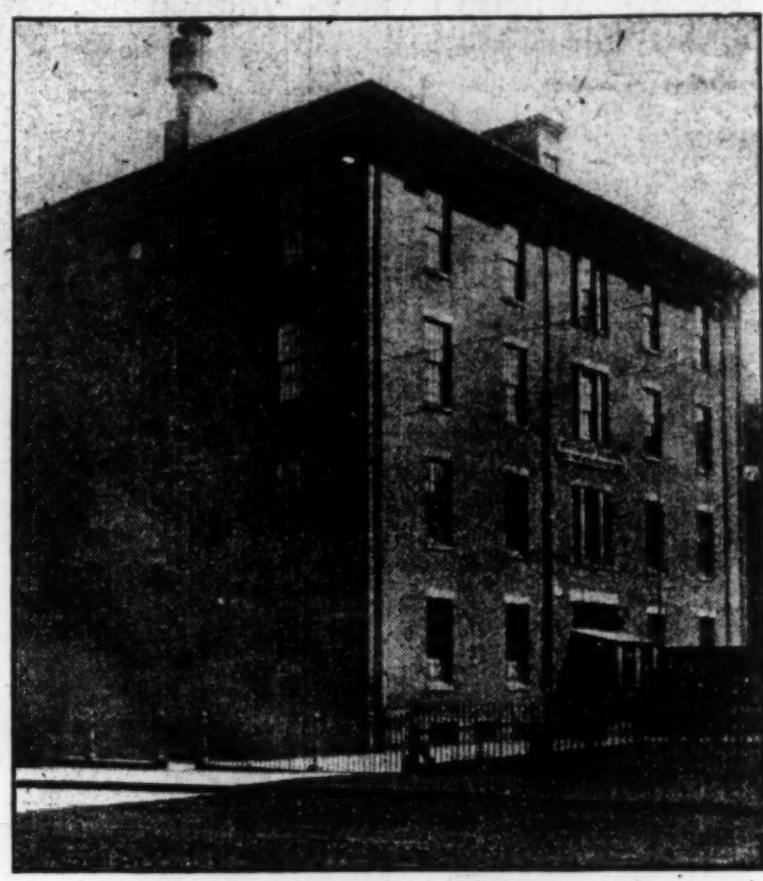
DECISION AWAITED

Commissioner Bell Wants the Street Department to Pay Land Damages to the Educational Board.

Dix place may be extended through to Tremont street, from Washington street.

This simple statement means a great deal to those who are familiar with the history of the old Winthrop school on Tremont street, for the proposed extension will make it necessary to demolish that historic brick building.

That the extension will be made is very probable, for at a recent hearing to consider the matter the only opponent of the proposal was Schoolhouse Commissioner Tilton H. Bell. His only reason for opposition was, he said, that he wished to be sure that the value of the land be turned over to the schoolhouse



WINTHROP SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND DIX PLACE.

Upper picture shows historic building on Tremont street, which many noted women attended. Lower view illustrates way which it is proposed to cut through. At the end may be seen the back of the Winthrop school.

department. He believes that the street department should award the department the value—about \$400,000—in case the land is taken.

Over 40 residents and property owners appeared in favor of the proposition. They declared that the extension would greatly relieve congestion in street traf-

fic in that section of the city between Washington and Tremont streets, and also would start an increase in real estate values in that vicinity.

The street commission, before which the hearing was held, took the matter under advisement, and are expected to reach a decision in a few days.

The school is to be abandoned at the completion of the Abraham Lincoln School, to which building most of the scholars will be transferred.

This will mark the passing of the historic Winthrop school, for whether or not Dix place is extended, the statement is made that the old building is to be demolished. This site is one of those under consideration by the schoolhouse commission as a site for the new high school of commerce.

The Winthrop school, which was established in 1836 as the Arabella Johnson school, has the distinction of being the first girls' public school in Boston.

Previous to the building of the Johnson school the land was occupied by a primary school building, which was also used as a meeting house, a watch house and an engine house. Such a combina-

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Brief Review of Abdul Hamid's Reign

ABDUL HAMID'S deposition today ends a reign of nearly 35 years. He ascended the throne on Aug. 31, 1876. He succeeded his elder brother, Murad V., who also was deposed. Murad's disposition was the work of conspirators, in which Abdul played a leading part. He was accused of the greatest cruelties and atrocities; no relief was furnished

in the long reign that has just come to an end.

No more cunning and despotic ruler ever sat on the Turkish throne than Abdul and under his reign the empire has been held back, the populace down-trodden and a score of memorable crimes and massacres committed that will always make his reign known as one of the darkest in the country's history.

Abdul levied toll everywhere and those of his official family who would not work with him soon found themselves out of power and if they still continued to cross the Sultan, their lives were forfeited under one pretext or another.

If he escapes he probably will be permitted to live in peace on a government annuity.

CITIZEN OF MALDEN WILL CROSS OCEAN FOR SIXTIETH TIME

Joseph Gamage of No. 18 Auburn street, Malden, sails from this city at daybreak tomorrow morning on his 60th voyage across the Atlantic, and the veteran traveler is looking forward to a pleasant trip. He leaves on the Allan liner Hesperian, bound for Glasgow.

After landing at the Scottish metropolis Mr. Gamage will pass some time in Scotland and then go on to London, his native city. Later the veteran traveler also will visit Ireland. He expects to sail for home the latter part of June, sailing from Londonderry on the Allan liner Laurentian.

DENY VELASQUEZ IN BOSTON IS BOGUS AS SOROLLA CLAIMS

Authorities at the Boston Art Museum are not disposed today to reopen the dispute regarding the authenticity of the Velasquez portrait of King Philip, in spite of the statement attributed to Sorolla Bastida that it is a copy.

Sorolla, who is in New York, declares that he has copied many originals by Velasquez, and is able to tell a genuine example of that master's work. He declares that the Boston Fine Arts Museum has been swindled in paying \$50,000 for the painting.

Benjamin Ives Gilman, secretary of the Boston Museum, has issued a statement in this connection to the effect that the directors did not doubt that Sorolla was thoroughly acquainted with the works of Velasquez, but they believe that the portrait possessed by the museum is an ex-

ample of his early work. It is probable, think the directors, that Sorolla's acquaintance is confined more to the works of the master's later years.

Mr. Gilman said that the picture was viewed about a year ago by Bernard Berenson, one of the most distinguished American critics of Italian art, and that he declared that he was thoroughly convinced that the museum portrait was a genuine Velasquez.

Mr. Gilman directs the attention of persons interested in the question to the Fine Arts Bulletin for the issues of 1905. The question came up at that time, and a comprehensive report of the facts and opinions upon the matter was printed at that time. The museum authorities feel that the report in question covered the whole matter satisfactorily and completely set at rest the rumors that the painting is a counterfeit.

NONE OPPOSES B. & M. HOLDING COMPANY PLANS AT HEARING

Vice-President of New Haven Says He Considers Governor's Proposal Step in Right Direction, Though Road Does Not Own Stock in Question.

No opposition was made this morning at the hearing on the message of Governor Draper proposing that the Legislature make provision for the holding by a Massachusetts company of the Boston & Maine railroad stocks originally purchased by the New Haven road and now held by Connecticut residents. Several interesting opinions were, however, offered to the legislative committee on railroads, before which the meeting was held.

At the close of the hearing Chairman Harry P. Morse said that the committee would be glad to have bills submitted to it for consideration.

During the course of the sitting Representative Norman H. White of Brookline said that the vice-president of the New Haven road was present and it would be interesting to ask him what restrictions the New Haven road will stand for. Mr. White said that he would like to see the stock held in Massachusetts if he was sure the interests of the state would be safeguarded. He then asked through the chairman what kind of a holding company the New Haven would approve.

Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes of the New Haven road said that Mr. White was laboring under a misapprehension. The New Haven road has no Boston & Maine stock, but he wished to say a word in explanation.

He was not here to propose any solution to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, said Mr. Byrnes, but to protect the interests of the company. He did not wish the Legislature to restrict any of the rights which the New Haven enjoys now, nor did he represent the holders of that B. & M. stock. He had thought the Governor's proposal a step in the right direction; it might go further. If, on the other hand, the gentlemen who preceded him in speaking were right, he was wrong.

He believes the people of Massachusetts should do everything they can to protect and extend the transportation facilities of Massachusetts. The present condition cannot always continue. If we in Massachusetts don't protect and develop our transportation facilities, others in other states will have more to say.

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Bill for U. S. President's "Special Train" Provides a Complete Equipment

WASHINGTON.—If a bill introduced by Representative Dwight of New York becomes a law the United States will own a complete railroad train, consisting of a baggage car, a sleeping car and private car, for the exclusive use of the President of the United States.

The sum of \$60,000, to be expended by the secretary of war, is provided, and he is authorized to annually enter into contracts with railway companies for hauling the train. For expenses in connection with the travels of the President, his guests and attendants, the sum of \$25,000 is appropriated, to be immediately available.

WALTHAM'S GARDEN PROJECT IS PROVING A DECIDED SUCCESS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Nearly 11,200 packages of flower seeds, it is announced today, have been purchased from the Waltham Home Garden Association at the nominal price of 1 cent a package, and 300 packages of vegetable seeds donated by the Agricultural department at the instance of Congressman Charles Q. Tirrell also have been distributed. In addition to these Otis E. Vandemark has contributed aster seeds, which have been divided into packages and given out.

One of the first responses to the request for cooperation on the part of the citizens in contributing by offering the use of plots of ground for cultivation by those who have no space for this purpose at their homes, has come from Frederick K. Hayes who has also offered 100 dahlia bulbs.

The talks on home garden work by Miss May Higgins and later by Miss Louise Fay to the pupils of the lower grades of the local schools have resulted in an increased interest in the work being taken by the pupils of the South Grammar and Stearns schools, 180 pupils in the former and 68 in the latter having already taken seeds. Miss Fay has visited the North Grammar and this week will visit the other schools.

NEW CHARTER BILL FOR TAUNTON VOTE LOOKS FAVORABLE

The committee on cities this morning voted five to four to report the city of Taunton new charter bill, but the remaining six members of the committee are to be polled.

Reference to the next General Court was voted on the Lynn charter bill. It was voted to request the recall from the Governor of the Boston school committee bill relative to the amounts of money the committee shall spend, for further amendment.

The Northampton and Holyoke bill to annex a portion of the former city to the latter was deferred to Thursday on the matter of the amount of compensation Holyoke shall pay. The committee has already voted that the change asked for in the boundary between the two cities should be granted.

TAFT MAY VETO THE CENSUS BILL

WASHINGTON.—There is at least a possibility that the bill now in conference providing the machinery for the 13th census may fail to become a law.

The controversy between Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor and Director North of the census bureau has involved a discussion of the bill as recently agreed upon by the conference committee.

President Taft is said to have been drawn into the controversy, and it is declared that he would veto the bill in case the conference committee's report should be accepted.

CLAIMS SALARY INCREASE HOLDS

A hearing was given by Judge Bralley of the superior court today on the petition of Capt. John H. Galligan of the Taunton fire department, for an order to compel Chief Engineer Fred A. Leonard of the department to make out his monthly payroll in accordance with a city ordinance passed by the city council on Dec. 31. According to the contents of the petition, the city council passed an ordinance making the salary of a captain in the fire department \$1300 per year, and that the mayor failing to sign this or return it to the council within 10 days, it became operative. Judge Bralley will report the case to the supreme court.

NEW BILL PROVIDES PROMPT DELIVERY OF ALL TELEGRAMS

Massachusetts House Favors Bill Requiring Companies to Indicate Time of Sending and Receipt of Messages.

INTEREST IS PUBLIC

Opposition Declares Matter Properly Is One for Highway Commission to Pass Judgment On.

The Massachusetts House this morning passed a motion by Representative W. H. O'Brien of Boston substituting for an adverse report his bill requiring that all companies transmitting telegrams shall indicate the time of filing and the receipt of all messages.

This measure is explained to be directly necessary to the needs of business men and all others who have occasion to use the telegraph services. At the present time there is no method of redress in the case of a person who has been the victim, in one way or another, of the delay of a telegram. This bill should, it became a law will obviate all that.

The motion to substitute was passed by a vote of 58 to 47. A roll call was refused.

Mr. O'Brien, supporting his bill, argued that such legislation would be a great benefit to the public without working any hardship on the companies. The argument that such regulation should be left to the highway commission, which has supervision over these companies, is untenable, he said, because the law giving this commission supervisory powers applies only to rates.

An individual, he said, whose telegram is delayed has no redress at present, because the highway commission can investigate only on the petition of a mayor or of 20 customers, so that no individual except a mayor has the power to initiate an investigation.

Mr. Eben of Salem opposed substitution, claiming that the matter should first go to the highway commission, and that there is no public demand for the legislation. Business men, he said, who use of the telegraph most, make no complaint of their present service.

Mr. Reidy of Boston said he had taken the matter to the highway commissioners, but the only satisfaction he got was a statement from the commissioners that they know nothing of telegraph matters and have given them no consideration. He quoted specific instances in which telegrams have been delayed, including one concerning the accident to President Roosevelt in Pittsfield several years ago, which he said was delayed three hours. Mr. Hodskins of Springfield thought such legislation would mean still further delays, as it would add to the length of every telegram transmitted.

Mr. Pickford of Worcester opposed the bill authorizing the county commission of Essex county to make a temporary loan of \$50,000 for the reconstruction of Lynnfield street in the city of Lynn.

B. U. EXERCISES FOR JUNIOR WEEK

Junior week is being celebrated at Boston University, with a musicale, dramatics and a promenade. Wednesday night there will be a performance of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" in the college hall.

The annual junior promenade will come Friday evening in Horticultural Hall.

Monday evening in Jacob Sleeper Hall there was held a musicale made up of a varied program. Selections were rendered by the girls' glee club, the Rouleau string quartet, the university male quartet, and vocal selections by Mrs. Mathilda Thomsen Ward of Mattapan, soprano; Webster A. Chandler, bass, and Leon E. Baldwin, tenor.

VALUABLE LAND GIVEN TO BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—More than 23,000 square feet of land on Cushing street has been given to Brown University to be used in connection with the Woman's College. The land is unimproved, and is directly opposite the campus of the college buildings used by the women. The deeds were filed with the city officials in the afternoon.

President Faunce said that the land was exceedingly desirable, but that he had no definite plans for its utilization just at present. The lots are each 50 feet front, and 145, 147 and 149 feet deep, respectively.

TAKE CIVIL SERVICE TESTS.

Examinations for stenographic and typewriting positions under the civil service laws were commenced by 32 people at the Federal Building today. It will take four days to complete the examinations. Twenty women and six men took the combined examinations and four men took the stenography examinations for positions in the canal zones.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF RUSSIA UNDERGOING CHANGE

Foreign Office Adheres Strictly to Anglo-Russian Pact, Which Has Preserved Policy From Being Thrown Out of Gear—Restrains Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG—Russia's international position is undergoing a marked change for the better. The foreign office's strict adherence to the Anglo-Russian pact has prevented the foreign policy from being thrown out of gear in consequence of the Balkan crisis.

The despatch of troops from the Caucasus to Jutland and Tabriz is regarded as a relief expedition rather than a campaign of occupation; nevertheless, an eventual partition of Persia would surprise nobody, especially as the spheres of influence of Russia and England are clearly defined.

That the Anglo-Russian accord in Persia has also been maintained concerning Turkey is evident from the restraining influence Russia is exercising over Bulgaria, whose non-interference in Macedonia was by no means certain at the beginning of the present revolution. There are signs of a close understanding between Russia and Bulgaria, amounting to a military convention, according to current opinion, and is characteristic of the changed order of things in the Balkans that Bulgaria is now on terms of equality with Russia, instead of being a prospective vassal state. The Russian-Turkish-Bulgarian deal in connection with the independence of Bulgaria has laid the foundation for an entirely new Russian

Balkan policy, which for the time being eliminates all hostility between Slavs and Ottomans. The ultimate aim of this policy is believed to be a Balkan confederation, which need not necessarily include Serbia and Montenegro, since the anti-Austrian tendencies prevailing there would be liable to involve the confederation in difficulties at the very outset.

On the other hand, it is believed here that Greece will join Turkey and Bulgaria, and that in view of Austria's projected naval expansion a special pact between England and Greece is in sight, similar to the one reported between Russia and Bulgaria. The violent clashes between Macedonian Greeks and Bulgarians will give way to a long truce if Russia's new Balkan policy is as successful in the end as it is promising now.

If Alexander Isvolsky's prestige has suffered rather severely, Premier Stolypin's influence has grown enormously both in the Duma and with the Emperor. The reactionary party at court and elsewhere has exhausted every means of bringing about his downfall, but the more he is assailed the firmer he stands. Russia's foreign as well as her domestic affairs are now under his control, and an era of political stability is looked forward to under his guidance.

RAILROAD HAS SIGNAL, SCHOOL

Institution Formed at Paddington, Eng., to Instruct Students as to Practical Working of Switches.

LONDON—The Great Western railway, says the Daily News, has formed a school of signalling at Paddington, and students are instructed in the working of signals, catchpoints, switches, etc., by means of practical demonstrations with models of engines, trucks, lines, points, sections and semaphores. The school-room is fitted with a number of sets of telegraphic apparatus, each set being a duplicate of those found in a signal cabin.

The pupils go through the routine of communicating the progress of the train along an entire block section.

To understand the duties of a signalman it is necessary to remember that a railway line is divided into longer or shorter lengths called sections. At the beginning and end of each section a signal box is provided, and the length between the two boxes is called a block section. Each box is in telephonic and

telegraphic communication with its neighbor on either side.

Each box is supplied with a series of levers which control the arms of the semaphore and also the "points" or pointed arm of the rail by which the train is turned from one line of rails to another. Each box also contains a diagram of the section it controls, with every point and signal numbered. The numbers corresponding to the signals and points are also on the levers. It is by the mechanical action of pulling the levers that the signal is set or the points shifted.

WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON—The following appointments have been sanctioned by both the war office and the Indian office, to the staff of Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, who succeeds Lord Kitchener as commander-in-chief in India: Major Wilson of the 10th hussars, to be military secretary, and Captain Lindsay of the 2d Gurkha rifles, to be assistant military secretary and interpreter. Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh and his staff leave England for India at the end of August.

JAPANESE PRINCE RESIDENT-GENERAL REFORMING COREA

LONDON—The annual report for 1907 on reforms and progress in Korea has been issued by the Japanese resident-general. It is a most instructive document, showing clearly what Korea was when Japan took her in charge, what it is hoped that she will become, and what steps have been taken to bring about the desired change. The publication extends to 140 pages, embraces valuable statistical tables and maps, and is embellished with interesting illustrations.

The impression created by the report is that the Japanese are endeavoring to carry out in Korea the changes the Koreans have brought about in their own country, but whereas the Japanese nation were in sympathy with reform, the Koreans are animated by a desire to reject all innovations. The report lays stress upon the fact that the open door policy has been uniformly pursued by the Japanese in Korea. Whereas the privilege of owning mines in Korea had not formerly been enjoyed by aliens; it was extended to them by the mining regulations of 1906 enacted at the suggestion of the resident-general, and though the law forbids all sales of real estate outside treaty limits to foreigners, this veto has been partially removed by a law for the registration of titles.

Finally several cases are cited of foreign firms, individuals and banks whose claims against the Korean government had long remained unsettled when the resident-general took them in hand and procured prompt satisfaction for the claimants.

In the reform of the administration of justice, in the curtailing of privileges in the imperial household, and in the abolishing of a more or less modern civilization out of a condition of medieval barbarism in its worst form, the Japanese have had, and are now performing a herculean task. Prince Ito, to whom his own country owes a never-to-be forgotten debt, since his name meets her on every page of her modern history, has brought to the solution of the Korean problem such a measure of organizing genius and ripe experience as few of the world's greatest statesmen have possessed. The whole of this work has been done in 10 years, and it is only since July, 1907, that Japan has had a free hand in which to do it.

HOISTS GERMAN FLAG.

TANGIER—A German contractor having vainly applied to Sid Mohammed Gabbas for payment for work on a harbor works contract, today hoisted the German flag on the lighthouse at the end of the jetty as a protest.

England Has New Automobile, Track



(Photo by the Car.)
THE TEST HILL AT BROOKLANDS.
Seen from above, with the elliptical track being shown at the rear.

NO NATURAL ANTAGONISM BETWEEN BRITON AND GERMAN

Winston Churchill Takes Stand That Two Countries Have Great Things to Remember and Nothing to Forget—Each Country Necessary to the Other.

LONDON—Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, in a letter to the chairman of the Liberal party in Dundee, referring to the contention "that there is a profound antagonism of interests between the British and German nations which can only be resolved by a supreme trial of strength toward which the tides of destiny are irresistibly bearing us," says: "I should think it mischievous, and certainly ridiculous, to set this down on paper were it not that it has been affirmed by public men of the most diverse opinions and of unquestioned sincerity. No more fatal obsession could baffle the brain of a statesman. No more abject repudiation, not only of the whole message of Liberalism, but of the very structure of civilization could be demanded of us.

"It is not true. There is no natural antagonism between the interests of the British and German peoples. None of those racial, territorial, dynastic or religious causes of quarrel which have in the past set the world on edge, or which in the present contribute to the instability of states, exist, or ever have existed, between Great Britain and Germany. We have great things to remember from the past and nothing to forget.

Race Course at Brooklands Includes Unique Test Hill—Experts Say Track Is Finest in the World.

BROOKLANDS, Eng.—The opening of the new hill course and race track here recently marks a distinct step in automobile racing. The track is an elliptical one, with a "straight-away" somewhat after the fashion of a 100-yard dash course, at a tangent from the main track. This straight course, however, is built on a rise, the gradient being about 1 in 4—that is to say, a foot of rise in four horizontal feet. The sides are banked so as to forestall accident should a car fail to make the ascent and begin running backward.

The course was made the scene of a test run the day of the opening. The first car to make an official trial of the hill was a new 1909 18-horsepower four-cylinder Armstrong, Whitworth & Company car. After a two-mile run on the level the car went up the steep grade—which, by the way, does not impress the observer at first inspection as being at all steep—in good style. Locke King, who built the track, is credited by motor experts with having given the country the finest motor track in the world.

DOMINION COAL OPPOSES UNION

SYDNEY, N. S.—The Dominion Coal Company has issued a statement announcing that it will not reconsider its decision not to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, the organization which says it will declare a strike at the Cape Breton mines unless recognition is granted. The company has an agreement with the Provincial Workmen's Association, a union which is fighting the United Mine Workers.

According to President Ross of the Dominion Coal Company, who is in New York, the United Mine Workers have agreed to abide by the decision of the anthracite operators of Pennsylvania not to recognize the union.

WILL INVESTIGATE PROPOSAL.

LONDON—A committee has been appointed to be presided over by the master of the ordinance to report to Parliament on the extent to which the war office can assent to the proposal of the Aerial League of the British Empire that the territorial army should be strengthened by the formation of companies specially trained in the art of defending England's coast against airship attacks.

VENEZUELA SEEKS FOREIGN CAPITAL, SAYS PRESIDENT

PARIS—The correspondent of the Journal at Caracas has cabled from Willemstad, Curacao, an interview with President Gomez of Venezuela.

President Gomez said that the entire policy of the new administration would be to secure peace and security in foreign relations. To this end Congress would meet May 23 to consider a liberal revision of the constitution and a series of laws modifying the position of foreigners in the republic.

Immigration would be facilitated, free lands offered and foreigners, in the matter of the ownership of land, would be placed on equal footing with natives. The export duties on coffee and cocoa would be suppressed and foreign capital invited to participate in the exploitation of the vast resources of the country.

President Gomez has turned over the presidency of Venezuela temporarily to the Vice-President, Senor Velutini, and gone to Maracay for a brief sojourn.

Foreign Briefs

TOKIO—Three additional members of the Diet have been arrested in connection with the sugar cases.

NAPLES—An explosion has occurred on the submarine boat Foca, seven losing their lives. The boat was sunk.

HONOLULU—Former Vice-President Fairbanks has attended the session of the Hawaiian Legislature and delivered an address.

VILLEFRANCHE, France—President Fallieres and the Duke of Genoa have reviewed off Villefranche the combined fleets now here of France and Italy.

ENGLAND SEEKING CONGO TERRITORY

BRUSSELS—Great Britain has set forth the following conditions for her recognition of the annexation of the Congo in the present state of Belgium: "The evacuation of the Lado Enclave on May 15, which territory is held by lease by the sovereign of the state, who ceases to exist on annexation; modification of the eastern frontier, which would give Great Britain 20 square miles, and precise assurances that reforms will be introduced."

CHINA ISSUES PROTEST.

PEKING—China has protested to Japan in the matter of an important statement issued at Seoul, April 13, bearing upon the interference of the Korean government in the Chien Tao boundary dispute.

English Cooperative Wholesale Society Bringing Producer and Consumer Together

Membership Open Only to Societies and Companies Registered Under Act of Parliament—Cash Trading Fundamental Principle in Buying and Selling.

Engaged in Commerce and Manufacture Simply for Own Needs—Trading with Outside Dealers Not Permitted—Has Separate Banking Department.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON—"Via Wireless." CASTLE SQUARE—"The Runaway Girl." COLONIAL—"The Man from Home." HOLLY STREET—"The Boys and Betty." KEITH'S—Vaudeville. MAJESTIC—"The Music Master." ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. PARK—"The Traveling Salesman." TREMONT—"The Servant in the House."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert Mantell in "Macbeth." ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville. ASTOR—"The Man from Home." BELASCO—"Going Some." BIJOU—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." BLANES—Vaudeville. CASINO—Havana. COLONIAL—Vaudeville. CRITERION—"The Fair Co-Ed." DAILY—"The Gay Life." EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows." GAIETY—"The House Next Door." GARDEN—"The Confidant." GARRICK—"The Happy Marriage." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Witches' Hour." HACKETT'S—"A Woman's Way." HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville. HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot." HIPPODROME—Spectacles. HUDSON—"The Third Degree." KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vaudeville. KEITH & PROCTOR'S, 125th street—Vaudeville. KNICKERBOCKER—"The Candy Shop." LIBERTY—"A Fool There Was." LUYCK—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow." LYRIC—"The House Next Door." MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Bachelor." NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Mascot." NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence." PLAZA—Vaudeville. RAYON—"The Writing on the Wall." STUYVESANT—"The East End Way." WALLACK'S—"Sham." WEST END—"The Newbyweds."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville. BUSH TEMPLE—"The Prince Chap." CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mary Jones." COLONIAL—"The Merry Widow." GARRICK—"The Pied Piper." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." GREAT NORTHERN—"The Alaskan." HAYMARKET—"Vance Kirby." ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Traveling Salesman." LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl." MEYER'S—"The Sins of Society." MAJESTIC—Vaudeville. OLYMPIA—Vaudeville. POWERS—"Lady Frederick." PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tonight." STUBBART—"Vance Kirby." WHITNEY—"The Boy and the Girl."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

TUESDAY. STEINERT HALL, 3 p. m.—Piano recital, Edith Wells Big. FRIDAY. SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—24th rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Cecilia Society. SATURDAY. SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—24th concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Cecilia Society.

LONDON—The English Cooperative Wholesale Society, founded in March, 1864, has completed the 45th year of its existence. The first prospectus issued by this society said: "The object of the society is to bring the producer and the consumer of commodities nearer to each other, and thus secure for the working classes those profits that have hitherto enriched only the individual." This object being the very antithesis of commercial trusts, it will probably be interesting to know something of the progress of this society in its productive and distributive aspects.

Its membership is open only to societies and companies registered under the industrial and provident societies act. This means that the members are retail distributive cooperative societies, with a few productive societies, and the ordinary limited liability company would stand no chance of admission. The important point to observe is that no individual can be a member, nor purchase from the society. Each shareholding society has one vote for every 500 or about 500 of its members. This society with any number less than 500 members has one vote, whilst a society with 5300 would be entitled to 11 votes, and to send as many representatives as they have votes to the Wholesale Society's quarterly meetings. The management is vested in a general committee, which is responsible to the quarterly meetings of delegates from the various shareholding societies.

After the expenses of management, depreciation and interest at fixed rates on share and loan capital have been deducted from the profits, the remaining portion is divided among the members in proportion to the amount of trade done with the wholesale society, after such sums as the quarterly meeting may from time to time set aside for reserve funds, charitable donations and relief funds.

Cash trading is a fundamental principle of this society, both in its buying and selling operations. Its economic aspects indicate great possibilities. Being engaged in commerce and manufacture solely to supply their own needs, the ordinary question of supply and demand is to co-operators of minor importance. Producing or buying for a known mar-

ket, there is and must be small risk of over-production or of buying to waste. There is no individualism, and consequently little or no competition. The enormous commercial waste through advertising their wares which characterizes modern competitive traders has, in the case of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, been reduced to a minimum and is no small economic gain.

Whatever goods they produce or buy are consumed among themselves, no trading with outside dealers or traders being permissible, and whatever profits are made are divided among themselves, so that in all their transactions and results in connection with their wholesale society the co-operators are self-contained.

What these transactions are may be gathered from a general perusal of the following figures which also indicate the growth of the society since the time of its formation: Its sales for 1864 (30 weeks) were £51,857 and for 1908 (52 weeks) were £24,902,842, and the total sales for the whole period of 45 years amount to £358,087,869. The net profits for the year 1908 were £371,497 and for the whole period of 45 years £5,614,614. It may be mentioned here that the policy of the society is to conduct its operations with a minimum of profit, so that its purchasing members may have the advantage at the time of purchase rather than in the form of a high dividend. The number of factories which the society has for producing its wares is 32. These include flour mills, boot and shoe, clothing, soap, furniture and bacon, as well as a fruit farm and a number of creameries.

For the supplies other than those produced at their own factories the buyers of the society go direct to the sources of production, whether at home or abroad, and thus save commissions of middlemen and agents.

In this connection depots have been established with resident buyers in New York, Montreal, Sydney, Spain, Denmark, Germany and Sweden, and such productions as are required are bought and sent home for the use of English co-operators.

Besides these buying depots the society regularly sends its buyers to other places and countries to secure where possible the choice of the articles they

have need of, and as in all their purchases they pay cash it is claimed they are able to secure the best of the produce at a minimum of cost.

For its continental trade the society has its own fleet of steamers running regularly, and so freight is insured to it at cost, and no delay occurs in the service. The share capital is £1,570,732; the loan capital and deposits, £3,031,924; the reserve fund is £447,370; the insurance fund is £692,547.

Owing to its enormous monetary transactions the society found it necessary to establish a separate banking department, as much to expedite business as to save the bankers' charges, and the results have in every way been eminently beneficial and satisfactory. Not only is the bank utilized by cooperative societies, but also by trades unions, friendly societies, and building societies. These extensive business and productive operations naturally necessitate the employment of a very large number of persons of both sexes, and it is in this aspect that co-operators have set an example to employers of labor generally. As far as possible the standard period of employment in the factories is 48 hours per week, and this standard is generally conformed to.

The wages paid are good and employment being regular, the society naturally attracts the best workmen to its service. Few disputes arise, and for the settlement of these a permanent board of arbitration exists formed partly of co-operators and partly of trades unionists. This arrangement, together with the good relations which ensue from rational and generous terms of employment, make strikes needless, as well as useless, and if for this alone the cooperative plan has much to commend it in preference to the individualistic, the trust, or the common competitive systems.

In the cooperative system the interests of capital and labor merge into one, and there is less incentive for individual strife as to how much each shall wrest for itself out of the profits ensuing from their conjoint operations. So far as the English experience has gone, it cannot be said to be perfect or an ideal incapable of improvement, but it is certainly greatly in advance of any other system, both in its economic and educational features, and there is nothing inherent in its system which prevents or precludes its more perfect development.

To work people it offers more regular employment at the highest rate of wages paid by the best firms in the same industry, and in many instances the cooperative rates are even higher.

The hours are usually shorter than the legal standard, and what is of the first importance to those employed, the buildings are always constructed to give the best sanitary condition attainable. The society employs its own staff of architects and builders, and all the most modern improvements are utilized when a new building is constructed. The educational and social advantages accruing from cooperation are many and far-reaching, and it is safe to say that no industrial system has so far been able to show so many and so variously beneficial results to the toilers as this. In its combination of retail and wholesale distributive societies it aims not only at the improvement of the status of the family by effecting economies in the cost of living, but it secures for the family unadulterated food, better dwellings, supplies libraries and reading rooms, provides lectures on subjects of an educational character, and

interspersed between these are often provided entertainments and concerts for the recreation of the members. The organization and control of these large undertakings are mostly in the hands of men who are or have been in the rank and file of the working classes. From modest conceptions they have been gradually enlarged until their central organization has become the largest trading concern in England. Its future possibilities cannot be estimated, but there is reason to hope and expect that they will be greater than the past and that these democratic "captains of industry" will be able to offer even greater inducements to the thrifty sons of toil to improve their lot and condition by becoming participants and partners in that movement which seeks the greatest good of the greatest whole. In this way the unit becomes part of a mighty aggregate, which "seeks its own in another's good."

RUSS TROOPS RUSH TO SAVE AMERICANS

ST. PETERSBURG—As a result of conferences between Foreign Minister Isvolsky and American Ambassador John W. Riddle, the foreign office today sent explicit instructions to General Snarsky, who is heading a relief expedition to Tabriz, Persia, to protect the lives and property of the American residents of the beleaguered city.

General Snarsky is commanding 10,000 troops and is already in control of the towns along the frontier. He is expected to reach Tabriz this week and make that city his headquarters for the permanent occupation of Persian territory. The victory of the Caucasus is now mobilizing reinforcements for the Persian occupation. The advance of the Russian soldiers has caused the Shah to declare that he is ready to reach an agreement with the nationalists. No faith is placed in his promises and Russia will go right ahead with her plan of future control of the northern end of Persia.

FRANCE PREPARES TO OFFSET STRIKE

PARIS—In anticipation of another postmen's strike on May 1, the government today completed preparations for wireless telegraph connections throughout the country and to important points beyond the French borders. The impending strike, if it materializes, will involve both post-office employees and telegraphers, and will be far more severe than that of a few weeks ago.

JAPANESE COLLECTION SOLD.

LONDON—The first day's sale of the Japanese prints collected by J. S. Harper of New York realized \$7260. An aggregate of \$1555 was obtained for a set of 46 views of Fujiyama by Hokusai, the first complete set ever offered at auction.

PARIS ATTACHE CHANGES.

PARIS—Capt. William S. Guignard, the American military attache here, will be succeeded about June 1 by Maj. T. Bentley Mott.

EXHIBITION
Textile Machinery
AND
General Mill Products

CONVENTION
National Association
— OF —
Cotton Manufacturers

MECHANICS BUILDING
APRIL 26 to MAY 1
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FREE MOVING PICTURES OF
THE COTTON INDUSTRY
MUSIC CAFE
ADMISSION, 25c

The attention of the public is invited to the exhibit of the
Rhode Island Coal Co.

At the
Textile Exposition in
The MECHANICS
BUILDING, Sect. 82

LECTURE
Christian Science Lecture
AT DETROIT, MICH.
By Bicknell Young, C. S. B.
SUNDAY, MAY 2, AT 3 P. M.
AT DETROIT OPERA HOUSE
CORRECT WEDDING CUSTOMS.
THE ACKNOWLEDGED AUTHORITY.
Given on personal application to Thorp & Martin Company, makers of high-grade stationery, 66 Franklin Street, Boston.

GUNS OF TURKS BELCH FORTH SALUTE AS NEW SULTAN IS PROCLAIMED TODAY

(Continued From Page One.)

a crowd of fugitives was seen pouring down the dusty road leading to fresh-tash, where they were fastened together with ropes and conducted under a military escort to the headquarters of the commission of inquiry. The prisoners included practically the entire male staff of the palace, as well as the famous fustlers, the spoiled proteges of the Sultan. Their commander was arrested in disguise at Galata and severely handled.

The Salonians show great severity. Many of the arrested sofas, credited with being reactionaries, have been brutally treated, and others, concerning whose loyalty there is doubt, have not entirely escaped.

The vigorous search continues even into the European quarters. It is estimated now that at least 10,000 prisoners are in the hands of the Salonians. Those liable to severe punishment, such as the rebellious Salonian chausseurs, have been securely roped. Among the civilians arrested are Mairud Bey, editor of the Mizan; Abdurrahman Effendi, assistant minister of finance, and several high officials of the Porte. A number of reactionary newspapers have been suppressed.

Fresh battalions continue to arrive from the country districts. Those coming in Monday marched to the palace of justice, where the Parliament was sitting, and saluted the representatives of the new government. Many of the soldiers went to the mosques to pray.

Most of the American tourists have left the city. Ambassador Leishman, who has received many telegrams inquiring whether it is safe to visit Constantinople, has replied to those that such a course would be inadvisable, as the city is under martial law. Nevertheless, several Americans reached here Monday, including Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore.

Large sums of money were found on Abdul Hamid's soldiers who surrendered to the Macedonians. It is alleged that \$200,000 was distributed among the garrison of the capital. Only one person could command such a sum, and if this is proved the fate of the deposed Sultan is sealed.

The committee of Union and Progress, whose power a month ago was waning, is again triumphant. With its restoration come new hopes of Germany. British influence has distinctly weakened and Prime Minister Asquith's warning is regarded with caution.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies in joint session Monday requested the ministers to remain in office for some days longer. This was in accordance with the desire of General Scheffet, who intimates that the military arrangements in the capital have not yet been completed. The ministers agreed to continue in office.

General Scheffet Monday night issued a proclamation announcing that the instigators of the recent crimes, including those who have been guilty of stirring up a feeling of discontent, will be exterminated as the worst enemies of the country, in accordance with the Sheriat and the unanimous wish of the nation, and that measures will be taken to prevent the propagation of subversive ideas.

Fresh Outrages Scourge Christians in Asia Minor

MERSINA—Fresh outrages are today being perpetrated in Adana and other towns to the east and north. What little remained of the Armenian quarter in Adana from the first attack by the Mohammedans is being wiped out by new attacks and scores are being slain.

The situation at Deirytal, close to Alexandretta, is still critical, but it is believed that the relief expedition will reach there in time to prevent a wholesale attack on the 5000 population and an equal number of refugees.

The soldiers at Erzerum, in the north-eastern part of Asia Minor, have arrested 50 of their officers and sent them to Trebizond, on the Black Sea. The despatches mentioning the arrest do not make it clear whether the officers are guilty of being reactionaries or whether the soldiers themselves are reactionaries, and have mutinied against the Young Turks.

Hartford (Conn.) Preacher Details Adana Atrocities

LONDON—A despatch today from Adana gives a graphic account of the first days of the rioting in that city, detailed by the Rev. Herbert Adams Gibbons, a missionary from Hartford, Conn.

"Early last Wednesday (April 14), while I was at the market," Mr. Gibbons says, "I noticed that the Armenians were closing their shops and hurrying to their homes. An Armenian and a Turk had been slain during the night and the people, greatly inflamed, began to assemble, armed with revolvers, clubs, knives and axes."

"By 11 o'clock the rioting was getting under full swing. The military commander of Adana was with me in the market. Had he had the requisite courage he might have suppressed the trouble in its incipency, but he was either a coward or in sympathy with the uprising, and permitted it to go on unchecked. He kept in hiding for two days."

"William Chambers, field secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and I went to the telegraph office to summon the British consul. We made representations to the Wali, but he said he could do nothing. He evidently was afraid of his life."

"In the afternoon the situation grew decidedly worse. The Armenians retreated to their homes, which they turned into fortresses. For two days they were able to beat off the attack, but the fanatic

ics finally won the upper hand. The bazaars were looted and set on fire. There was incessant shooting and burning in every section of the town. Moslems from the neighboring towns poured in.

"The Wali actually distributed arms to the rioters, alleging that they were Turkish reserves and were to be used in suppressing the uprising. Major Daugherty, the British vice-consul at Mersina, commanded the Wali to supply him with a body of troops and went to the railroad end of the town, where he succeeded in preventing the villagers from coming into Adana. It was while in this work that he was shot and seriously wounded."

"On Thursday Daniel Miner Rogers and Henry Meuser, American missionaries, were killed under treacherous circumstances. Friday the Armenians gave up the fight. Friday afternoon 250 rioters calling themselves Turkish reserves, compelled the engineer of a train to carry them to Tarsus, where they burned the Armenian quarter of the city. Many buildings of historic interest were destroyed."

London Reports Abdul Taken From the Palace

LONDON—The Exchange Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent says that Abdul Hamid is now a prisoner in the palace of Chiraghlan, on the Bosphorus. It says that during the night a body of Young Turks entered the Yildiz Kiosk, arrested all the remaining members of the household and took Abdul a prisoner. The exchange's report has not been confirmed by any of the other news agencies with representatives in Constantinople.

RUG OUTPUT IS SAFE.

A. U. Dille & Co., Inc., of Beacon street, large importers of oriental rugs and eastern merchandise, in an interview, stated that the probability is that the rug weaving industry in Turkey will not suffer to any great extent, and that the actual output may not be diminished at all, except in the particular districts where the disturbances are taking place; though, they said, it is safe to presume that in Constantinople, which is the center for the rug making industry of Turkey, Persia and Asia Minor, business will naturally be disarranged and progress retarded.

BOOM FOR BOSTON SAILING INTERESTS NOW IN PROSPECT

A boom for Boston's transportation interests is expected as the result of the return to this country this week of A. S. Crane, foreign traffic manager of the Boston & Maine railroad, who has been abroad to endeavor to bring about a restoration of the Boston-Holland service.

Mr. Crane is due here on Thursday on the Ivernia, and his complete report will be made at once to the Boston & Maine officials and other transportation lines. It is believed this will mark the opening of a substantial addition to the present transatlantic service at this port, and that other lines will soon follow and place Boston on the regular sailing schedules.

PLAN UNIVERSITY FOR HONGKONG

Queen's College Graduate Offers Ten Thousand Dollars Toward the Endowment Fund.

What must unquestionably be good news to those who cherish the realization of the scheme for the establishment of a university in Hongkong is the fact that interest is being aroused in the movement among the Chinese far and wide. Among the prosperous Chinese colony in the French possession of Saigon and Cholon many claim as their alma mater Queen's College in Hongkong.

Tsang Sik Chow, a former student at the college, has expressed in no uncertain language his enthusiasm over the Governor's proposal to found a Hongkong university. What is more to the purpose is the fact that his enthusiasm is capable of assuming tangible form at no distant date.

Mr. Tsang, who is residing at Saigon, has addressed a communication to the chairman of the Chinese sub-committee in Hongkong, in which he expresses his willingness to contribute a sum of \$10,000 towards the endowment fund. He is, moreover, sanguine that he is capable of raising a sum of \$100,000, in the aggregate, towards that fund from among his compatriots in the French colony.

He suggests that the names of certain prominent Chinese in Saigon should be included in the Hongkong sub-committee—a suggestion which, we understand, will receive the favorable consideration of the Chinese in Hongkong, says the Hongkong Telegraph.

Meanwhile Mr. Tsang has himself been appointed to the sub-committee. With the generous offer he makes and the probability he so sanguinely entertains of being able to raise a round lac of dollars, the university scheme advances yet another step towards the measurable distance of becoming an accomplished fact.

DENY NEW ENGLAND YIELDS TO SOUTH IN TEXTILE TRADE

The claim that the manufacture of cotton fabrics in New England is declining in favor of the great activity along cotton manufacturing lines in the South, adjacent to the cotton fields and on large rivers, is not supported by the membership of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which opens its annual meeting in the Mechanics Building Wednesday morning. The total membership of the association is 1005, and of this number over half represent interests in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

It is expected that cotton men will be present from every cotton manufacturing state east of the Mississippi river when Governor Draper, a member of the association, formally welcomes his fellow-members to the hospitality of the Commonwealth.

The scope of the association is not only national but has extended to Europe and Japan. Prominent manufacturers of England, France, Germany, France, Russia, Spain and Austria are members of the association, and it is probable that they or their representatives will attend the meeting for the purpose of collecting new ideas.

Exceptional interest is being manifested in Boston's exhibition of textile machinery, mill supplies and general textile products now being held in Mechanics building, and with the arrival today of cotton manufacturers to attend their annual meeting it is expected that the attendance will be very large. The exhibit extends to May 1, and the exhibitors are anticipating considerable attention from the fabric manufacturers on days after the close of their meetings on Thursday.

Among the interesting exhibits are those of the Draper company of Hopedale, Mass., who are demonstrating self-feeding looms, yarn testers, warpers, spoolers and balling machines. The Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company and Allis-Chalmers Company are exhibiting various types of direct current and induction motors and portable air compressors. The American Warp Drawing Machine Company and the Swiftford Company also have large exhibits.

The Rhode Island Coal Company has a very interesting exhibit of coal mined at Portsmouth, N. H., which is so hard that it requires treatment of a chemical solution to ignite freely.

GREATER BOSTON BRIEFS

Charles S. Clarke was reelected superintendent of schools by the Somerville school board Monday night. Justin W. Lovett and Jauris Mann were reelected truant officers.

At 7:40 o'clock this morning the trolley of a Winter Hill car jumped at a point in the subway between Park and Boylston streets, causing the car to stop. A Mattapan car that was following struck the Winter Hill car, demolishing the platforms of both cars. No one was injured, but a 20-minute tie-up resulted.

Wednesday noon, from 12 to 1 o'clock, a meeting will be conducted in Faneuil Hall, at which an address will be given by Robert Freeman of Buffalo, a young Scotch orator and preacher, on "Another Chance." This meeting is conducted by the market men's committee, cooperating with the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

The report for 1908 of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children states that agents of the society placed 1966 boys and girls in more wholesome surroundings, and that of the \$30,000 spent the public contributed \$27,000. Grafton D. Cushing has been reelected president; Charles F. Atkinson, treasurer; C. C. Carstens, secretary and general agent.

GRAND ARMY POST WILL CELEBRATE

HANOVER, Mass.—Joseph E. Wilder, post, G. A. R., will observe its 40th anniversary next Thursday at the town hall. The post will be assisted by the Woman's Relief Corps and Nelson Lowell Camp, Sons of Veterans, and Grand Army posts from various towns in Plymouth county have been invited to attend.

The program will include addresses by Rev. Dr. E. A. Norton, chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate; Senator Melvin S. Nash of Hanover; Moses N. Arnold of Abington; Commander William B. Arnold of the Plymouth County Grand Army Association; Rev. Joseph Dinzey, E. E. Ventress, E. H. Gibson, Jedediah Dwyer, Andrew Reed, Marcus H. Carroll, R. C. Waterman, Eben C. Waterman, Edwin Mulready, probation officer for Plymouth and Norfolk counties, and Commander Edward A. Bowker of Nelson Lowell Camp, Sons of Veterans.

JORDAN DEFENCE TO OPEN TODAY.

It is expected that the defence will be opened today in the Chester S. Jordan trial at East Cambridge after the completion of the cross-examination of the state's experts. Medical Examiner Thomas Durell occupied the witness stand at the opening of court this morning.

LEAVES MONEY TO FAMILY.

PHILADELPHIA—The will of George C. Thomas did not provide largely for charities, nor was his famous collection of paintings and art treasures placed at the disposal of the public. He gives three sons and a daughter \$1,000,000 each, and the remainder to his widow.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Massachusetts Towns and Cities

LYNN.

Miss L. M. Clary, formerly of Hallowell, Me., has been appointed a teacher in the Lynn English high school.

The annual reunion of the class of 1888 of the high school will be held May 4 at Ashtabula Camp, Shute Pond.

Candidates for primary and grammar school teaching certificates will be examined in Cobbett school hall, Friday and Saturday of this week.

Miss Mary E. Mears, pastor of the Society of Friends, has resigned.

The Imperial Shoe Manufacturing Company of this city has decided to locate in Peabody, and negotiations are practically completed for lease of a factory on Lowell street.

The English High School Girls' Battalion will hold a regimental hop in Casino Hall May 7, with the Classical Girls' Battalion.

Proprietors of the stores on Pleasant street, near the Western division tracks, where the grade crossing is being abolished have been notified to vacate not later than June 1.

A meeting of the general committee in charge of the new soldiers' monument was held in the City Hall last evening.

Work has started at the new plant of the Converse Rubber Company at Edgeworth.

The railroad commissioners have visited Malden and looked over the sites for the projected elevated railway terminal which is so much in dispute.

The final concert of the season of the Malden Megatherians will be given this evening in the Malden Rifles' Armory.

NEWTON.

The 30th annual meeting of the Newton Center Improvement Association will be held in the library of the Mason school this evening.

The fourth annual luncheon of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Newtonville, will be held in Central Church, Newtonville, Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

A public meeting will be held in the Pierce school hall this evening in the interest of the campaign for boys. The speakers will be Bert Hall, John Gunkel and Miss Jane Day.

The annual meeting of the mission circle connected with the Universalist Church, Newtonville, will be held Wednesday.

HOLBROOK.

The selectmen have appointed Edroy W. Austin, George A. Mason and Robert W. Bruce engineers of the ensuing year.

This town, Randolph and Avon will soon unite in the choice of a superintendent of schools. Joseph Belcher, principal of the North grammar school in Randolph, is a candidate for the position.

The Rev. A. F. Hughes, pastor of the Methodist Church, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the New England Alumni Association of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

Randolph is considering employing a building inspector.

The joint water boards of Randolph and Holbrook have organized for the ensuing year with Daniel B. White chairman and Fred C. Hollis clerk.

BROOKLINE.

The monthly meeting of the Harvard Church Brotherhood will be held Tuesday evening at the residence of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Vernon, 108 Longwood avenue. The subject of the address will be "College Life at Dartmouth, Yale and Princeton." Officers for next year will be elected.

This evening at Whitney Hall will be given a production of "The Mannevers of Jane," a comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, which will be presented by a number of High School students and members of the alumni body.

Frederick P. Fish will address the Brookline Baptist Brotherhood Tuesday evening in the chapel of the Baptist Church.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Bridgewater High School Alumni Association is to hold its annual reunion in the town hall next Friday evening. Ezra Hyde Alden of Philadelphia, vice-president of the association, will be the toastmaster.

The Woman's Relief Corps will initiate two candidates at their meeting this afternoon.

The Bridgewater Improvement Association will hold its annual meeting this evening in the high school building.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church at East Bridgewater will serve a salad supper at the church May 12.

NORTH EASTON.

The North Easton Cooperative Bank has elected the following officers: President, L. B. Crockett; vice-president, A. J. Leavitt; secretary and treasurer, William H. Clements; directors, John Baldwin, J. C. Goward, A. B. Sladen, George H. De Witt, Thomas E. Ladd, Joseph R. Clark, William J. Heelan, Frank L. Crockett, A. J. Leavitt, Frederick Porter, L. B. Crockett, Herbert F. Thayer, E. P. Spooner, William N. Howard and William M. Clements; auditors, Edward M. Carr, Otis E. Spooner and George C. Barrows.

ABINGTON.

The Congregational Church Society at North Abington has appointed a committee on ways and means for the purchase of a new church organ.

The Old Colony Grocers and Provision Dealers' Association is arranging for a summer outing.

The cantata, "The Rose Maiden," will be presented next Monday evening at Standish Hall for the benefit of the Adams street school grounds fund.

WAKEFIELD.

The Baptist Young People's Union will hold its annual banquet April 28. The speakers will be President William E. Mansfield, Albert C. Thomas, Ernest P. Conlon, the Rev. Woodman Bradbury, D. D., and there will be vocal solos by Mrs. Stanley B. Purdy and readings by Miss Edith Barnes Avery.

Three of Wakefield's literary and social clubs closed the season Monday, the Montrose Reading Club with a musicale by the members at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward deZ. Kelley, the Monday Club with a social meeting and book review at the home of Miss Grace S. White, and the Wakefield Catholic Club with an address by Mrs. Ida G. Low on "The Gracchi Jewels and Others."

SOMERVILLE.

The Somerville board of aldermen Monday evening received resignations from Miss Carrie Marsh and Miss Miriam Thayer. Charles S. Clark was reelected superintendent of schools and C. W. Lovett and Jauris Mann truant officer. The other teachers in the public schools were reappointed. The dismissal of Miss Eva A. Gilman was confirmed.

Professor de Sumichrast of Harvard University gave the last lecture of his series on "Life in the Literature of Today" before the literary classes of the Hepterson and Somerville Women's clubs in the Perkins Street Baptist Church this afternoon.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the West Somerville Baptist Church will meet at the church this evening. Doctor W. E. Witter will speak on India.

The first meeting of the annual convention of the Cambridge district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association was held in the Prospect Hill Congregational Church this afternoon.

WALTHAM.

The Young Men's Congress of the Temple Club will hold a banquet this evening at Ashbury Temple.

A stereopticon lecture will be given in the Universalist Sunday school room this evening at 7:45.

John W. Gibbs of this city is a secretary of the committee which has charge of the arrangements for the second annual reunion of the crew of the United States steamship Catskill. The dinner and reunion will be held May 5 at the Hotel Westminster, Boston.

The Prospect Lodge of Odd Fellows will hold a ladies' night this evening.

The Young Men's Debating Club will hold a banquet this evening.

BROCKTON.

Ellen Lee Rebekah Lodge is making arrangements for a celebration of its eighth anniversary, May 27.

St. Jean de Baptiste Society will move May 1 into its new building on Court street.

The Young Matrons' Club of the First Universalist church has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a garden party in May at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Tinkham, West Elm street. The committee consists of Mrs. Leslie M. Sherburne, Mrs. Walter L. Brown, Mrs. Thomas B. Kendall, Mrs. Fred Parmenter, Mrs. Alan Randall, Mrs. Arthur Andrews, Mrs. Isaac F. Lincoln and Mrs. William Hill.

The Clark Ladies' Aid Society has planned its annual May party in Canton Hall, May 14.

The Brockton Socialist Club will observe international labor day next Sunday.

READING.

The 90th anniversary of Odd Fellowship was celebrated in Masonic Hall, Monday evening, under the joint auspices of Security lodge, I. O. O. F., and Enterprise lodge, Daughters of Rebekah.

A whist party for the benefit of the Associated Charities will be held at the home of Mrs. E. H. Palmer.

An entertainment, "Scenes in the Union Station," will be given in Lyceum Hall, Friday and Saturday evenings, April 30 and May 1, under the auspices of the Unity Club.

WINCHESTER.

The Winchester Unitarian Society is to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the dedication of the church and of the installation of the pastor, the Rev. William L. Lawrence, at the church this evening. William B. French, Lewis Parkhurst, the Rev. John W. Suter and the Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, will speak.

TAUNTON.

Taunton grants has completed plans for the agricultural fair for next fall. Prizes will be given for vegetables grown in farm gardens and the best exhibits from schools.

The Taunton Choral Union held its annual meeting Monday evening and arranged for the fall concert.

ENTERTAIN NAVAL OFFICERS.

NAPLES—Lieut. Commander G. W. Logan and the officers of the United States gunboat Scorpion attended the San Carlo Theater Monday night, where a gala performance had been arranged by the naval department in their honor.

CORNELL MAN TO SPEAK.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Atty.-Gen. Edward R. O'Malley of New York state, a graduate of Cornell of the class of '01, has been secured as the principal speaker at the senior banquet, which will be held this year May 13.

LYNN PASTOR TRANSFERRED.

LYNN, Mass.—The Rev. Nathan Akerman, for some years pastor of the Swedish Methodist Church on Hanover street, this city, has been transferred to a parish in Providence, R. I., which includes Pontiac and Auburn of that state.

NONE OPPOSED TO B. & M. HOLDING COMPANY PLAN AT HEARING TODAY

(Continued From Page One.)

do with them. He was willing to do what he could to help along the lines of the Governor's plan.

"Has the New Haven taken any steps to settle the differences between it and the attorney-general?" asked House Chairman Washburn.

"I don't know just what has been done," said Mr. Byrnes. "I have said to the attorney-general that the New Haven would be glad to reach an understanding which would do away with the friction with the state and enable us to go on with the work of development here."

"Has the New Haven made any proposal as to the issuance of capital stock?"

"I have personally discussed it with a large number of men and have no doubt the New Haven will approve any conclusion which may ultimately be reached."

Not over a dozen were present when the hearing opened, these including Attorneys Charles F. Choate, Jr., for the New Haven, William H. Coolidge for the Boston & Maine, Louis D. Brandeis for the Public Franchise League, President Bernard J. Rothwell and Charles H. Jones of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Senator Morse, chairman of the committee, first called for those who favored the Governor's proposals.

John C. Hadlock for the Boston Home Rule Association, proposed that the problem is one of great magnitude and the Legislature should seek to give the people as much power as possible and conserve to the commonwealth as much control as can be secured.

In answer to a question as to whether he had any concrete proposal to offer, Mr. Hadlock said his proposals had not met with much consideration by the Legislature and he would not offer any.

John H. Carter of Winchester said he favored the recommendations, but thought the matter pretty well settled already.

As no one else appeared in favor Chairman Morse called for the opposition. No one arose.

Chairman Morse then asked for those who wanted to discuss the problem in a general way and no one responded.

He then asked for an expression of opinion from President Rothwell of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Rothwell said he believed the vast majority of people to be in favor of the Governor's proposal, but the terms of the bill which the Legislature is to pass are most important. The present situation cannot be satisfactory to the New Haven road or it would not be willing to bring the stock back. The Massachusetts directors in the holding company should be subject to the approval of the Governor and council.

Mr. Rothwell also proposed that the bill should provide that the state shall have the right to take this stock in the future if it is thought desirable. He said that the future of New England depends upon competition in transportation.

Asked if he believes in the unification of railroads with government supervision, he said he does not, because there are points where the state cannot control interstate transportation.

Charles H. Jones of the chamber of commerce said that since the agitation last year he thought that the position of those opposed to the merger had been strengthened by the decisions of the court and of the railroad commission. Competition if it can be preserved, ought to be preserved. He had seen comments on the change of conditions since last year but such change of sentiment had not come under his notice.

He cited the report of the commissioners to see that these competitors are not merged, but are held separate.

Representative Washburn of Worcester asked President Rothwell of the Chamber of Commerce if, having said that the absolute autonomy of the Boston & Maine Railroad should be absolutely protected, he would have the New Haven own any part of the proposed holding company?

Mr. Rothwell replied that he would not say that he would not so long as the business interests were preserved in keeping the Boston & Maine a competing road.

A. F. Hill, who said that he appeared as a Massachusetts citizen, said that it is a scheme for the state to buy Boston & Maine stock held by somebody outside the state he should oppose it. He was opposed to the state buying because conditions and speed were changing as to railroad transportation. Mr. Hill began to talk about "old junk" stock and was called to order by Chairman Morse.

Louis D. Brandeis said that he did not feel called upon, in the absence of a tangible bill, to express his opinion at this time whether he is in favor or opposed to the recommendation of the Governor. There are many who as members

bers of the Anti-Merger League cannot determine whether they are in favor or opposed. He supposed that the Governor's recommendations are the result of a very careful consideration by the Governor and the attorney-general.

It seemed to him, therefore, that the nature of the bill to be framed upon those recommendations for carrying them out will determine the position of the Anti-Merger League.

Representative Roger Wolcott asked Mr. Brandeis if it did not seem to him that the Governor's message is fairly concrete as to the part he referred to. Attorney Brandeis said it did not seem so. It did not convey what was in the Governor's mind. It may be because he himself might not have had the matter clearly outlined in his mind.

William B. Lawrence, when Chairman Morse asked if anybody knew any reason why the committee should not close this hearing, said it is usually considered if a man proposes anything that he will be able to present some bill. He thought that the Governor is right in trying to do what he can to improve the situation. If a bill can be presented that will protect the state from monopoly and enable the state at any moment to take possession of the Boston & Maine stock, then he might be in favor so long as that bill does not conflict with the United States.

Representative Hardy of Fitchburg put several questions to Mr. Lawrence, who said that he agreed that there couldn't be any taking of stock without payment of value received. The stockholders who took part in the New Haven meeting and demanded that their Massachusetts stock should be changed to Connecticut stock, of course should be precluded, he said, from taking part in this proposed holding company. He said that he did not believe that the New Haven would part with any of its Boston & Maine stock.

B. & A. Asks for Permission to Make Big Issue of Bonds

EXTENSION OF DIX PLACE MEANS RAZING OF FAMOUS SCHOOL

(Continued From Page One.)

tion proved discordant, so a house for the engine was built in the rear.

The Anabella Johnson school for girls continued until 1853, when it was decided to rebuild. An additional piece of land was purchased and work began. While the new school was being built the scholars occupied rooms in the adjoining houses.

From the Winthrop school there was once graduated a girl who afterwards became the wife of King Fernando of Portugal. She was known when a pupil as Miss Elise Hensler.

Before leaving school she made a name for herself as a singer and she went abroad to study at Paris and Milan. She made her first American professional appearance at the Academy of Music, New York, and sang the part of Linda in the opera of "Linda di Chamounix" at the Boston Theater in January, 1855.

While she was singing later, in Lisbon, she was presented to the King of Portugal, Don Fernando. He was a fine musician, and very appreciative of the singer's art. A friendship sprang up between them, and he conferred upon her the title of Countess d'Edla.

Upon the coming of age of his son, the King was permitted by law to marry the countess, his duties to the regency being over as soon as his son began to reign. They were married on June 10, 1869. They lived together very happily in the beautiful Pena castle until 1885. He left her the castle together with a large share of his personal property.

Another queen, a queen of song, is known everywhere now as Mme. Nordica, but when she attended the Winthrop school she was just Miss Lillian Norton.

The stage has also recruited other Winthrop schoolgirls, among whom are Miss Mary Shaw, Miss Viola Allen, Miss Fanny Rice and Miss Fay Davis, all of whom have become well-known stars.

Dix place in the '50s and '60s was in the heart of one of the best residential districts of Boston. William Lloyd Garrison lived at No. 14, and his daughter, now Mrs. Henry Villard of New York, attended the Winthrop school.

Just back of the school, in Burroughs place, lived the Rev. Thomas Starr King, pastor of the Hollis Street Church, whose daughter was also a pupil.

Other well-known Boston women who occupied desks in the old school are Mrs. Charles H. Bond, Mrs. Elmer Chickering, Miss Addie Norcross, Miss Ida Warren Gould, Mrs. John C. Mullaly, and Mrs. Abbott Graves, wife of the artist and now a resident of Paris.

The Winthrop school was opened in 1855. The first master was a Mr. Williams, a graduate of Harvard. He was succeeded in 1856 by Robert Swan, who continued to teach for 46 years.

It was under his direction that the Winthrop school became a pioneer in the introduction of sewing and cooking. This was in 1865. With the financial assistance of Mrs. Mary Hemmenway he assumed the expense of teaching of sewing in the school.

This experiment continued for eight years. In 1876 the Legislature passed a law making the teaching of sewing a compulsory course in all girls' grammar schools.

In 1880 Alpheus Hardy offered funds for the teaching of cooking. This experiment proved so successful that cooking, too, soon became a part of the regular course of instruction.

Mr. Swan won the affections of thousands of pupils through his kindness. "Gain the love of the children and you will have no trouble with discipline," he said.

There are now more than 800 pupils in the Winthrop school, which is under the direction of Miss Emily Carpenter. Last year the building was put in good repair and modern fire escapes were installed.

FRIENDS GREET CAPTAIN DUGAN

When Capt. Joseph Dugan of the Boston police department, attached to Chief William B. Watts' bureau at police headquarters, arrived at his office this morning he found a large floral piece adorning his desk and a score of fellow officers, court officials and newspaper men awaiting to extend him congratulations on the event of his entering on the 43rd year of service with the police department.

Captain Dugan's service to the city of Boston as one of its foremost police officials has been marked with more than the usual degree of success, and throughout the day he was pleasantly reminded of his excellent record by those who dropped into his office.

DRACUT FAVORS PROPOSED ROAD

DRACUT, Mass.—A hearing was held Monday on the question of New County road from this place to the Pelham, N. H., line, a distance of two miles. It was decided to call a special town meeting to see if the town will borrow the money, estimated to be \$12,000, and get the work under way. Dracut was represented by Selectmen Bassett, Jones and Banks, ex-Selectmen Daniel Fox and Town Counsel Warren Fox.

GOMPERS TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will address the mass meeting in Cooper Union tonight, recently called by the Tenants' Union to protest against the higher price of wheat.

SCOTT LAUDS OIL TRUST AND OPPOSES TARIFF REDUCTION

(Continued From Page One.)

our western states dependent on a foreign country for a necessity of life; would close down coal mines in many states; would depopulate many towns dependent upon this industry."

Protesting against the proposition to cut the duty on lumber in half, put it on the free list, Senator Scott said that there would then be nothing left for the American lumberman but to cut wages.

Speaking for free hides, the senator said that the cattle raisers in West Virginia had informed him that this would mean a loss to them of from \$2 to \$4 on every beef they sent to market.

In urging a duty on petroleum the Senator said: "The people of West Virginia demand a duty on oil. They do not hold that the Standard Oil Company is a great monster, devouring everything. They see the development this corporation has brought to the state, and they desire that it shall be fairly treated. Today there are 13,000 oil wells in West Virginia, being operated and producing 25,000 barrels of oil per day, at a value of \$1.78 a barrel. In round numbers that means under the assessment laws of my state \$70,000,000 worth of oil land is paying taxes, 9000 men are directly employed in this business, and they are among the liveliest, the most wideawake and progressive citizens we have in the state of West Virginia."

"Is not their testimony worth that of those who would scarcely know an oil well if they saw one? They know that the Standard Oil Company buys their oil. There the transaction begins and there it ends. They know that the Standard Oil Company is in the market to buy the best grade of oil at the cheapest wherever it can. They know that it makes but little if any difference to the Standard Oil Company whether there is a duty on oil or not. And these independent oil operators know that the placing of crude oil on the free list means death and destruction to their business."

"It may be," the senator said, "that the Standard Oil Company should be punished. If it has done anything wrong; if it has broken the laws, punish it; but do not ruin the independent oil operator of West Virginia and of the United States in an attempt to reach the Standard Oil Company."

NEWTON CENTER PLANS FOR BOYS

NEWTON.—The investigation conducted by representative residents of this town among the boys of the village has resulted in an organization for furthering the social, intellectual and moral betterment of the boys of Newton Center.

Chairman W. Brewer of the committee of 29 in submitting the committee's report said that in the light of the personal experience reviewed at a recent meeting of the committee it was evident to them that the first task right at hand should be play and amusement, under the control of the best obtainable leadership, on their splendid playground. After the meeting between 50 and 75 persons among those present signed membership cards. About \$600 was subscribed and the committee hope to raise \$3000 within the next two weeks.

HALL AND DIMOCK HEARING FRIDAY

A secret hearing has been ordered to be held by the United States steamboat inspectors of the Boston district in the matter of the collision between the Horatio Hall and the H. F. Dimock, looking to establishing the responsibility for the affair.

Capt. Frank K. Jewell of the Hall has already been heard the second time, and on Friday Captains Andrew Savage and William Carleton will have Capt. John F. Thompson of the Dimock before them for another hearing. It is thought that Friday's hearing may settle the difficult matter, but if they are not satisfied with the result of the second examination of Captain Thompson a public trial will be ordered by the authorities at Washington.

ADIEUX BY WIRE BY NEW DEVICE

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton said good-bye to the employees of his Pittsburgh office Monday, while sitting at his desk in his New York office and talking into a telephone transmitter. The distance was 444 miles, yet every one of the 100 individuals in the office of the big indemnity concern of which Mr. Morton is president, at this end of the line, distinctly heard his message. It was first semi-public long-distance test of the teletypewriter, an instrument constructed for the spreading of sound coming through an ordinary telephone wire. It is the invention of two Pittsburgh men. Mr. Morton's adieux were uttered on account of his coming departure for Europe, where he is to enjoy a vacation.

GAS COMPANY MAKES SALE

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company at a special meeting Monday voted to accept the proposition of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for the sale to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of the electric business of the gas company. The sum that is to be paid is \$1,300,000.

PLAN BIG CUNARD STEAMER FOR THE BOSTON SERVICE

It is being rumored among steamship circles that the Cunard line is contemplating the building of another large steamer for its Liverpool-Boston service, and that the contract will be awarded in a few days.

At the office of the Cunard line nothing could be learned regarding the proposed addition to the tonnage of the line. It is reliably said that the company is to build a steamer on the lines of the steamer Carmania, which will in all probability be assigned to this service. She will be much larger than the Ivernia and Saxonia, and her dimensions will be 675 feet in length, 72 feet 6 inches beam, 80 feet breadth of boat deck, 20,000 gross tonnage, and indicated horsepower 21,000. She will be fitted in the most approved style, with wireless apparatus, submarine bell signals and all the modern devices found in an up-to-date passenger liner.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DENTAL MEETING

ANTRIM, N. H.—The annual joint convention of the Vermont and New Hampshire dental associations will be held at The Weirs, N. H., May 18-22.

Among those who will be prominent speakers at the convention will be Dr. L. S. Chilcote of Bangor, Me.; Dr. R. S. Clark of Mount Holly, N. J.; Dr. J. W. Harper of Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. W. S. Bridge of Boston; Dr. Leon S. Medalia, Boston; Dr. W. I. Brigham of South Framingham, Mass.; Dr. George A. Maxfield of Holyoke, Mass.; Dr. N. P. Bugbee of Springfield, Mass.; Dr. E. F. Hamilton of Newport, Vt.; Dr. E. O. Blanchard of Randolph, Vt.; Dr. W. S. Curtis of Montpelier, Dr. O. Mitchell of St. Albans, Dr. S. D. Hodge of Burlington, Dr. George Palmer of New York city, Dr. W. N. Payson of New York; and the following New Hampshire men: Dr. E. H. Albee, Concord; Dr. W. L. Hough, Laconia; Dr. E. C. Blaisdell, Portsmouth; Dr. A. J. Sawyer, Manchester; Dr. F. H. Vallender, Berlin, and Dr. A. W. Wark, Lancaster.

LAST ARGUMENTS IN YERKES CASE

CHICAGO—Judge Barnes in the superior court has heard the last arguments in the suit brought by Mrs. Mary A. Yerkes to have a temporary receiver appointed to take charge of the estate left by her husband, Charles T. Yerkes. The court took the matter under advisement. Judge Barnes intimated that he did not see what good a receiver would do. The fight is principally over the custody of Chicago Consolidated Traction bonds valued at \$4,500,000 and for the Yerkes mansion in Fifth avenue, New York, valued at \$3,000,000.

BOOM NEW MAINE TROLLEY ROUTE

AUGUSTA, Me.—The railroad commissioners tomorrow will go over the line of a proposed electric road between Lewiston and Portland which will serve 120,000 people. The selection of W. Scott Libbey of Lewiston as one of the directors of the road assures power for the running of the road, as Mr. Libbey is one of the owners of the Libbey & Dingley dam, which furnishes power for the street railways in Lewiston.

New Gloucester, Gray and other towns are interested in the plan, and the citizens of Gray have arranged a banquet for the commissioners.

COAST TO COAST RATE REDUCTION

WASHINGTON—An important series of rates has been filed with the interstate commerce commission affecting west-bound traffic to Pacific coast terminals. The rates, which are to become effective on June 5 next, make an average reduction of 10 cents per 100 pounds on all commodity tariffs from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast.

No reduction yet has been made in the east-bound traffic from the Pacific coast, but it is expected that tariffs soon to be filed will make a corresponding reduction on such traffic.

Y. W. C. A. CLOSES ANNUAL SESSION

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The second biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States ended Monday night. The members of the national board were reelected. Miss Cratty presented the budget whereby \$145,950 was apportioned for the work of the coming year. In the last year only 2500 members of the association contributed to its support.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY WINS

WASHINGTON.—The American Banana Company's suit against the United Fruit Company, brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, to declare the latter a combination in restraint of trade, has been decided against the former by the supreme court, in an opinion by Justice Holmes.

KEENE SOCIETY PROSPEROUS

KEENE, N. H.—The Rural Improvement Society has chosen George A. Litchfield as its president for the coming year. The treasurer's report shows the assets to be \$145.88.

WAKEFIELD HIGH GRADUATES OF MANY YEARS AT BIENNIAL

School Alumni of Classes of Forty-Five Years Meet at Association Banquet in the Town Hall.

SPEAKING PROGRAM

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Graduates of the Wakefield high school to the number of 300 and representing classes from 1863 to 1908 gathered around the banquet tables in the town hall Monday night at the biennial reunion of the Wakefield High School Alumni Association.

The Hon. Herbert Parker, formerly attorney-general of Massachusetts, and Senator Wilmot R. Evans of Everett, were the guests of the evening and the principal speakers. In addition to their

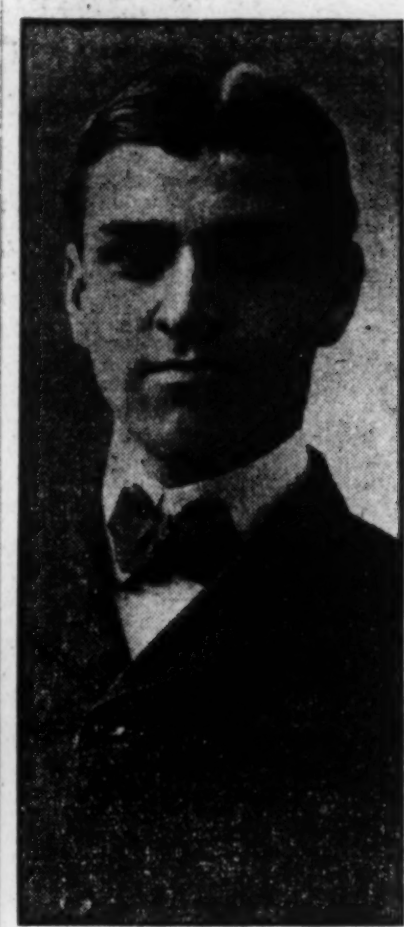


WILLIAM E. MANSFIELD, Secretary of Wakefield High School Alumni Association, one of the committee on reunion arrangements.

remarks the after-dinner exercises included an address of welcome by the president, William E. Mansfield; a roll call of the various classes present by the secretary, Miss Eunice J. Weston; letters and telegrams of greeting from absent members read by the vice-president, Miss Stella M. Bouve.

Vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Stanley B. Purdy and instrumental music was furnished during the banquet.

The officers of the Alumni Association are: President, William E. Mansfield; vice-president, Miss Stella M. Bouve; secretary and treasurer, Miss Eunice J. Weston; executive committee, Harry Foster, Clinton H. Stearns, Miss Edith R. Marshall, Mrs. Hervey J. Skinner, Miss Ethel Grace, Miss Mary G. Hickey, Miss Marion B. Lane, Dr. Richard G. Eaton, Dr. George E. Potter, Jacob Burley.



WILLIAM E. MANSFIELD, Secretary of Wakefield High School Alumni Association, one of the committee on reunion arrangements.

Laurence E. Eaton and William A. Hickey.

The officers and executive committee acted as the committee of arrangements for the reunion.

BOARD APPROVES CITY HALL PLANS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The common council has approved the site and plans for a new municipal group, to cost \$1,000,000. The board of aldermen last week approved the site and plans, and all that was necessary to enable the building commission to advertise for bids for bonds was the approval of the council. It is expected that work will be begun this fall, and probably two years will be consumed in building the group.

CUBANS REVOKE MAGOON DECREE

HAVANA.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate revoking the decree of Governor Magoon, authorizing a loan of \$16,000,000 on account of the Havana sewerage and Cienfuegos water works contracts. The House has passed a resolution, at the request of the Senate, to expedite the passage of the House bill legalizing cock fighting.

CHICAGO LIBRARY'S STORY HOUR FINDS PUBLIC RESPONSE

CHICAGO—Officials of the public library and members of the Chicago Woman's Club, and others interested in the subject, are very much gratified over the reports of the "story hour" which has been conducted under the auspices of the club at a branch station of the library in Davis square, which is in that district on the south side, west of the stock yards, known as "back of the yards." It is near the University settlement in a foreign neighborhood of Lithuanians, Bohemians and Poles.

The circulation of books has increased notably, and interest in the library has shown a steady growth as a result of the story hour. In the ten months ended March 31 books to the number of 5021 were drawn from this branch as compared with 3181 for the same time ending March 31, 1908.

The idea was first urged by Miss Mary McDowell, was assented to by the library, and the work was placed in charge of Miss Georgene Faulkner. A library league was established and was welcomed by the younger readers. Between 400 and 500 children have attended the "story hours" and have listened to the better class of stories, ranging from fairy tales to historical tales.

The story-telling hours were held after school once a week. With the coming of warm weather it has been deemed wise to discontinue them until fall, as the sunshine tempts the children out of doors.

QUICK TAX PAYING IN SWAMPSCOTT

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—That the natives and summer residents of Swampscott pay their taxes promptly is indicated by the special report of Collector of Taxes Nathan G. Bubier, just issued, which shows that the town has a record for the liquidation of individual assessments of which any town in New England might be proud. The total amount of taxes to be collected is given as \$170,603.67, of which up to the present time the sum of \$167,293.53 has been paid in leaving an uncollected balance of \$3,310.04, or less than two per cent of the total tax of the town.

Discounts and abatements have totaled over \$11,000 owing to the fact that two large personal estates were assessed for the full amount originally and later found to be untaxable in part.

NEW JERSEY OUT OF DRYDOCK

The first class battleship New Jersey was taken out of drydock at the Charlestown navy yard this afternoon after having been painted. The paint is a new underwater paint which is being tested. The Missouri will be drydocked soon for a similar painting.

SCHOOL CHILDREN OF ROXBURY HELP BIG BOSTON BOOM

Plans for assisting the Boston-1915 movement, which was started among the Roxbury high school pupils, has been taken up by hundreds of the school boys and girls of the Roxbury district.

Already the Roxbury Mutual Improvement Association, representing fully 1000 students, are formulating plans for investigating conditions existing in Roxbury, such as street lighting, sanitary conditions of streets, homes and public places, and also the facilities for exercise. Great activity is being shown on the part of the students as the result of the meeting which took place Monday afternoon at the Roxbury high school, when Albert R. Rogers of the Boston-1915 committee discussed the plans of the 1915 movement with the members of the association.

A big meeting will be held tonight at Faneuil Hall.

GRANT LICENSES UNDER PROTEST

The Waltham Aldermen Pass Fourteen of Pony-Express Kind Despite Objections From Several Societies.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Notwithstanding protests from numerous religious and temperance societies, 14 pony express licenses were granted by the aldermen Monday evening, by a vote of 15 to 5 in the majority of cases. Aldermen Walter A. Perry, Robert N. Turner and James R. Hickford spoke in opposition.

The real test came before the favorable report of the committee on licenses and franchises was received, when Alderman Bickford introduced a resolution declaring against the granting of pony licenses. This resolution was referred to the committee on rules, who refused to adopt it. Their vote stood 10 to 10, and the deciding vote against the adoption of the resolution was cast by the chairman, Alderman George R. Beale.

The committee on licenses and franchises also reported favorably on two applications for pawnbrokers' licenses, but their report was tabled, as two petitions were received from the local ministers and business men protesting against the issuing of any such licenses.

OVERRULES COOPER RETRIAL

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Judge Hart has overruled the motion for a new trial for Col. Duncan Cooper and his son, Robin Cooper, convicted of slaying Senator Carmack. The decision will be appealed.

DISCUSS NEW TRADE BOARD

KEENE, N. H.—A meeting of merchants and others interested will be held here Wednesday evening at Tiffin's business institute to consider the formation of a board of trade.



Electric Gasoline

THE PURE GOLD

The Man Who Has a Studebaker Has Something Besides a Car. He Has Quality, He Has Comfort, He Has Contentment

☞ MOREOVER, HE IS THOROUGHLY IN VOGUE. Take notice, please, that the people of culture who like the best that life affords have Studebakers.

☞ Studebaker cars are higher in price than many others. So also a gold watch is higher in price than a silver one. Still all who can buy the gold, buy it.

☞ So whether it be Studebaker Touring Cars, Studebaker "Suburbans," "Town Tonneaus," or "Roadsters," the class, the quality, the smartness is there. They are "the gold" of the motor vehicles.

☞ Electrics for the elite: Stanhopes, coupes, and runabouts—all equipped with Exide storage batteries. Bodies of exquisite Studebaker design and finish.

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PROMPT DELIVERIES

News of the Playhouses

"THE MUSIC MASTER."

David Warfield began the second week of his engagement at the Majestic Theater Monday evening in Charles Klein's "The Music Master." The cast:

Anton von Barwig.....David Warfield
Tagliofre.....Augusto Aramini
Louis Pinac.....Louis P. Verande
August Poon.....William Elliott
Henry A. Stanton.....Oscar Eagle
Andrew Cruger.....William Boag
Beverly Cruger.....Felix Krembs
Mr. Schwarz.....Stephen Maley
Mr. Ryan.....Tony Bevan
Al Costello.....George Woodward
Jules.....Harold Mead
Ditson.....John V. Dailey
Janny.....Richard Kessler
A Collector.....Thomas Gilbert
Mrs. Andrew Cruger.....Isabel Waldron
Helen Stratton.....Antoinette Perry
Miss Houston.....Marie Bates
Jenny.....Antoinette Walker
Charlotte.....Veda McEvers
Octavia.....Ruth Gates

David Warfield's Herr von Barwig has come to have a permanent place in the affections of playgoers, an affection which is already being classed with Denman Thompson's Uncle Josh and Joseph Jefferson's Rip. Mr. Warfield's impersonation has begun to wear the mellowness of all fine things. His audiences are composed of persons of whom three fourths have probably seen the play before. He has come to be regarded as a friend who returns to us once a year, and he tells his sweet, simple story of his brave, pathetic and finally successful quest for his daughter.

Charles Klein acknowledges that his often the play has flaws of construction and characterization. In view of this, who would care to point them out? As soon would we sniff at the queerest thing in the house of a dear friend. Theatergoers have an affectionate toleration for several queer things in this play and like them for their association with the gentle music master.

Audiences witnessing "The Music Master" are in a constant state of emotional ecstasy. Students of acting delight in the masterly strokes by which Warfield the artist paints Von Barwig for his hearers. The majority of theatergoers would not care to pry into the actor's technic and watch the wheels go round if they could, wonderful as the movements of those wheels are. Rather they go to laugh with their brave, kindly, humorous friend. No one can fail to be moved by Warfield's Von Barwig, for the music master represents the real things of life—affection, hope, courage, self-sacrifice, forgiveness.

Friends, too, are those who appear with Mr. Warfield in his play. Miss Antoinette Perry, fresh, lovely—flower-like—is still the Helen of the music master's heart and ours. Miss Marie Bates is still the Miss Houston, as funny and as dear as a family choro. August has a new interpreter, and a good one, in William Elliott, but his "Janee" is the same sweet-faced, gentle Miss Walker. The music master's comrades seem to grow more friendly with the passing of years, and they have not lost their wonderful ability to stow away spaghetti. All the other parts were, as always, carefully played.

The play seems to have become mellow in every part. The action ripples placidly along or murmurs over interruptions, or roars at obstructions, but always moves with a rhythm, according as the masterly Belasco composed the movement. One can almost see him behind the scenes, beating time. Surely, he is our poet of the theater.

An audience that filled every seat and corner of the theater completely surrendered itself to the charm of Mr. Warfield performance. "The Music Master" is to be played for three weeks, with matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays. "The Music Master," of course, is frankly sentimental. But it is to be noticed that even the sternly unsentimental review in this honest, wholesome play.

"BLACK BEAUTY."

A dramatization of the famous humane story, "Black Beauty," was played for the first time in Boston Monday night at the Grand Opera House before a large and pleased audience. The play is to be given evenings throughout this week with matinees on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The cast:

Howard Wilding.....Neil Twomey
Sir George Walsley.....Earle Rose
James Howard.....F. M. Smith
Matty Poland.....William Weston
Aloysius McGillicuddy.....Frank Lawler
Silas Green.....George Harris
Rex Bowker.....George Gebow
Flora Gordon.....Jeannette Graham
Olga Wetherbee.....Sadie Hilton
Lettie Warren.....Holly Hollis
"Black Beauty".....by Herself

The famous story, dramatized in four acts by Neil Twomey, sets forth concisely "the measure we mete will be measured to us again."

Briefly the story is: James Howard, cast off by his parents, finds employment in England as Black Beauty's trainer. Heavy debts cause Wilding to stake his horse in a race, but at the crucial moment the jockey saves the day by declaring "God creates even horses, and they were meant for our pleasure, not abuse." Through intrigue of seeming friends Miss Gordon is led to think only of Wilding, but overhearing a passing conversation, she saw clearly she was the tool of jealous people. Then she becomes Wilding's partizan. Deserted by friends, his home at auction, she buys some supposedly worthless checks which enable him to redeem Black Beauty and win her. A heated race, about to be lost, warranted the climax. When failure seemed near, a word from a kind master was sufficient to produce a victory.

The acting of Neil Twomey is deep with emotion and impresses his audiences with the great truths of the story.



MISS MARIE CAHILL.

Now playing at the Hollis Street Theater in "The Boys and Betty."

He is ably assisted by a strong cast, F. M. Smith playing a strong part and William Weston playing as a comedian. The horse was a black beauty and upheld its famous name.

KEITH'S.

The drawing card at Keith's this week is undoubtedly, Andrew Mack in Edward Rose's pleasant little Irish sketch, "Blarney." With him are Francis J. Gillan, Lydia Powell and Charles McCarthy. Monday evening, Mr. Mack sang "The Rose Song" and "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms." To the delight of a large audience. John E. Hazard kept the house in a constant uproar with his very humorous stories. The skating on real ice by Isabel Butler and Edward Bassett was a remarkable exhibition of novel fancy skating. Charles F. Semon, "the narrer feller," was the cause of many a laugh with his queer antics. Anna and Effie Conley were very clever with their story-songs and Melrose and Kennedy, fancy tumbler, afforded a treat in the acrobatic line. A traveltogue by John C. Bowker, on "Albion in Africa," was extremely interesting and was illustrated by some exceptionally fine pictures. T. Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford amused the audience with a lively skit. The Bell-clair Brothers, billed as America's greatest gymnasts, executed some marvelous feats of strength and agility and caused many an exclamation of admiration.

ORPHEUM.

A widely varied bill is presented this week at the Orpheum. There is enough pleasing and varied entertainment to please the most widely diverging tastes. Chief among the entertainers, of course, was Eddie Foy, with an absurd skit that gives him full opportunity for his quaint funmaking. His imitation of Julian Eltinge's Gibson girl is broadly humorous. The Azard Brothers gave a wonderful exhibition of strength and acrobatic skill. Alf. W. Loyal brought his trained dogs over from the Hippodrome, and put them through some really surprising movements. Rinaldo proved an amusing musical eccentric. Menetekel was an interesting novelty in the form of "writing ball." Harvey and Lee had an amusing conversational turn. The Burrows-Travis company had a very comical farce, and Carl Stowe of the Boston Cadets pleased his many friends in the audience and made many others by his good work. The Five Jordans showed astonishing skill in juggling Indian clubs.

AMUSEMENTS CURRENT IN BOSTON.

Laughter and song is filling the Hollis Street Theater these days, thanks to the good work of Miss Marie Cahill and her ably company in "The Boys and Betty." The piece is much above the average in the libretto, and the music is excellent. The songs are all good, the "Tetraxini" number being most delightful if any one is to be picked out for special commendation. Eugene Cowles has opportunities to display his splendid voice, and the other members of the company contribute many pleasing features to the entertainment.

The second week of "The Traveling Salesman" began last night at the Park Theater. The play is typical of a certain feature of American life, duly heightened and made more interesting by the skill of the author, Mr. Forbes. Like his other play, "The Chorus Lady," this one seems destined to make a distinct place for itself in theatrical history. The play is very funny, and is interpreted by a company of excellent players, headed by Mark Smith and Miss Gertrude Coghlan.

"Via Wireless" is in the last week of its stay at the Boston Theater. The scenes in the steel foundry and in the wireless room of an ocean liner in the midst of a storm are remarkable examples of the craft of the stage producer. The cast is made up of uniformly skillful

players, and the whole gives the pleasure of a good melodrama well done and brought up to date.

"The Runaway Girl" is evidently in for a long run at the Castle Square Theater, where the members of the John Craig stock company are delighting the patrons of that theater with that popular musical comedy. The performance gives full scope to the versatility and entertaining powers of the company, and the audiences regard the piece as a worthy successor of "The Circus Girl," which had such a run at that house a few months ago.

AT THE HOLLIS LAST NIGHT.

Through the kindness of Mr. Herriek, the ticket agent, the entire second balcony of the Hollis Street Theater was given over last night to the newboys of Boston. The occasion was the benefit of the popular and accommodating young men in the box office, and Mr. Herriek took this way of expressing his good feeling for them and at the same time of giving the newboys a good time. To say that they had a good time is putting it very mildly indeed. Ask most any newboy today who their favorite actress is. There was also present at the Hollis last night Miss Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, and her friend, Mrs. Cabot of New York.

PROMISED PLAYS.

"A Stubborn Cinderella" comes to the Colonial Theater next Monday with John Barrymore and Miss Sallie Fisher in the principal parts. This is a pleasing musical play that has had a long run in New York and Chicago. The opening performance will be in the nature of a benefit to James A. Keen, treasurer, and Frank Conley, ticket agent of the theater.

Chauncey Olcott comes to the Boston Theater next Monday evening in "Ragged Robin." Mr. Olcott will have a number of new songs in addition to the favorites in his repertory. A zig-zag journey through Russia will be the subject of Friday afternoon's talk, the third of the series of "Talks of Travel in Distant Lands" which Fred Niblo, the American humorist-traveler, is giving at the Park Theater.

Miss Grace van Studdiford, in "The Golden Butterfly," the principal operatic success in New York this season, having been witnessed by capacity audiences nightly during its long run at the Broadway Theater in that city, will be the attraction at the Hollis Street Theater beginning Monday evening, May 10.

THE DEVELOPING DRAMA.

Whenever I hear talk about the impossibility of improving our drama "until the public asks for something better" I always think of the wonderful changes which have come over music in England during the last 15 years. Compare the opera now with the opera of the early 90s, says a writer in the London World. Compare the promenade concerts. Was there a public demand for Wagner instead of Verdi, and for Tchaikovsky's "Casse-Noisette" in preference to "See-Saw Waltz"? Not a bit of it. There was, however, a critical demand, and there were men who sympathized with it, and who had the courage to be true to themselves. They have learned now that "audiences are what we make them."

If our theater had men of that stamp in its service it would not be what it is today. There is always hope, however. That is why it is worth while for critics to keep up the demand for better things. Owing to this demand being kept up by a few writers (only a few) the drama has moved. The level of acting is much higher. The standard of intelligence in plays has gone up. Compare "The Builders of Bridges," for instance, with "Sunlight and Shadow," or "The Mollusc" with "Betsy" or "David Garrick."

Yes, we have improved matters in the last 15 years theatrically as well as musically.

Milford, Mass., to Furnish Pink Granite to Build New Chicago Three-Million-Dollar Skyscraper

Worcester Firm One Among Many That Gets Large Contracts for Structural Work This Year.

GOOD TIMES COMING

Era of Unprecedented Prosperity Is Opening Up in Largest City in the United States That Is No-License.

WORCESTER, Mass.—If the building trades can be taken as a barometer, this city is entering upon one of the most prosperous years in its entire history. Following a period of depression, Worcester's second term under a no-license form of government promises to surpass all previous seasons in the growth and development of the city.

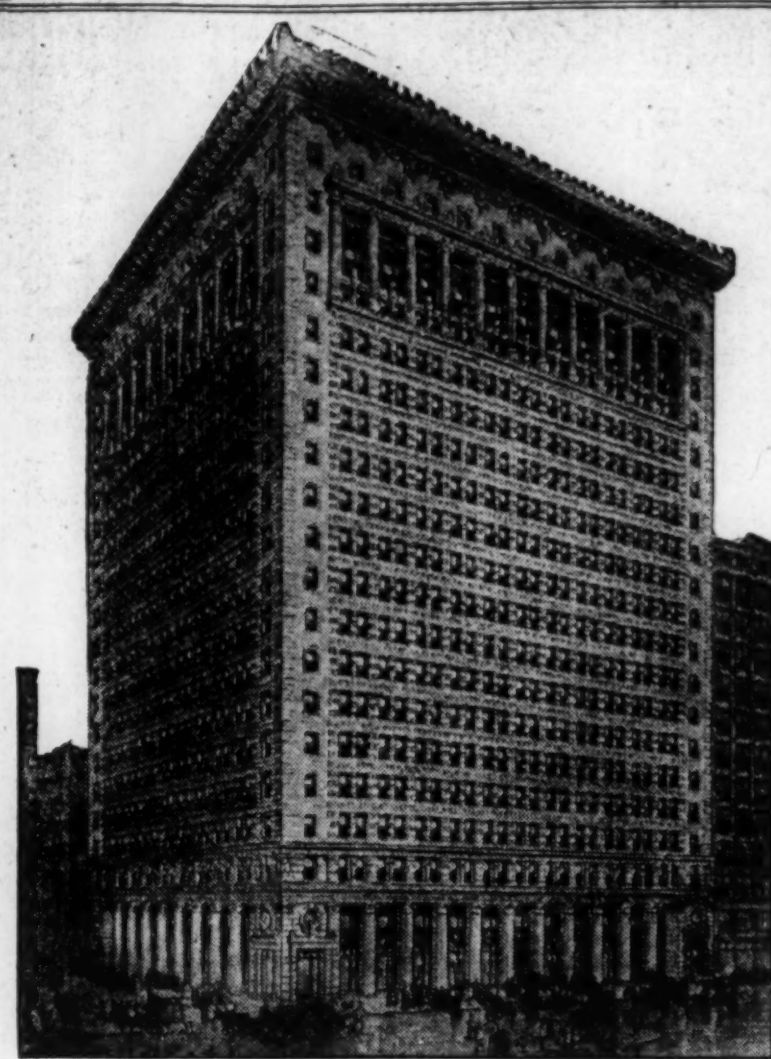
Already a million dollars' worth of buildings are under way, while fully half as much more will be commenced within the next month. Buildings which were made temporarily idle by the no-license vote of the city two years ago, have now been taken up and rented until the demand exceeds the supply and more structures will have to be erected at once.

In municipal improvements, Worcester is expending large sums of money. Probably the most costly work under way in the city is the abolition of the grade crossings throughout the city and the erection of a new union station. This will cost about \$2,000,000, although the city itself will have but a small proportion of the cost of the work to bear.

The city probably will erect a \$43,000 school building in the Tatnuck district this year to cure for the largely increasing population in that locality. A handsome industrial school is to be built at Army square which will cost in the vicinity of \$75,000 to \$100,000. Excavations have already commenced for the Hahnemann hospital at Brittan square and the foundations have been put in. These three structures still further increase the amount of building over the above figures \$200,000.

At Lincoln Park the Worcester Consolidated Railway is to erect a summer theater and pavilion and while the contract for the work was awarded a Bloomington, Ill. firm, many Worcester people will secure employment upon it.

The big contracting firms are hustling. Norcross Brothers Company have contracts on hand in other cities of considerable over \$3,000,000, among them being the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company building for \$770,000; the International Bureau of American Republics building at Washington, D. C., to cost \$800,000; the approaches to the



MASSACHUSETTS GRANITE FOR CHICAGO SKYSCRAPER.

This \$3,000,000 structure will be erected of pink granite quarried at Milford, Mass., by the Webb Granite Company of Worcester. It will be 280 feet or 21 stories high and will consume 250,000 cubic feet of cut granite.

New York public library, to cost \$600,000; the approaches to the Pennsylvania railroad station in New York, to cost \$300,000; the new building of the Daughters of the Revolution, the Continental Memorial Hall at Washington, D. C., to cost \$300,000, and other work at Harvard College, Worcester, Pittsfield, Providence and Boston amounting to approximately \$700,000.

The Webb Granite Company have the contract for erecting a \$3,000,000 office building of pink granite in Chicago for the People's Gas Light & Coke Company and have only recently completed their contract for furnishing the cut stone for the Commercial National Bank of that city. The materials for the new building are to be cut in Milford and Worcester granite plants of the concern. The huge granite blocks for the ground floors are to be 26½ feet high and 4½ feet in diameter. Each one is to be a solid block and will weigh about 50,000 pounds and will weigh about 50,000 pounds. At Cleveland the same concern is

constructing the Cuyahoga County ford pink granite to be finished at Milford and Worcester, which is a work almost as great as that at Chicago. The J. W. Bishop Company have contracts on hand amounting to approximately \$500,000, of which the Dartmouth Manufacturing Company's mill at New Bedford is the largest. The Fiske-Carter Company have contracts amounting to an equal sum in Milbury, Webster and in the South.

Among the new local buildings under way are a new factory for the Wright Wire Company on Hammond street, 150x60 feet, four stories high; a new addition to the Wire Goods Company on Union street, 60x80 feet, and five stories high; an addition to the Spencer Wire Company's plant on Webster street, 120x150 feet and three stories high; a new 12-apartment house on Lagrange street, owned by Edwin Hawes; an eight-story apartment house on Trumbull street, owned by Miss Lizzie A. McCann, besides many single and two-family houses in other parts of the city.

Musical Events in Boston

DEBUSSY PROGRAM.

IN Chickering Hall Monday evening George Copeland, Jr., the pianist, played the following works of the French composer, Claude Debussy: Prelude, Menuet, Passepied, Clair de Lune, Cloches de Traverses, Les Feuilles, Pagodes, Et la Lune Descend sur le Temple Qui Fut, Cortège et Air de Danse, Reflets dans l'Eau, Poissons d'Or, Nocturne, L'Isle Joyeuse. Mrs. William H. Graves, the soprano, sang the following of Debussy's songs: Romance, Les Cloches, caueux de Bois, Le Vent dans la Plaine, Il Pleut Doucement sur la Ville, Mandoline. In one sense it was unfair to Debussy for Mr. Copeland to play so many of his little piano pieces in one evening, because inevitably listeners got an impression of monotony. A program devoted to the piano works of Beethoven, Chopin or Brahms would have the same effect, for every composer has his piano style, and in ordinary concert experience this is more interesting when contrasted with another composer's style than when it is made the sole object of study. But it was Mr. Copeland's purpose to make the program seem like one large piece of work by Debussy finding such contrast as it could in itself.

Thus presented the composer became something different from the mysterious Debussy whose "Joyous Isle" is played between the Chopin group and the closing Liszt number of the usual piano recital; he became the comprehensible Debussy, who lives in the city of Paris and puts the thoughts of the men of today into musical phraseology. This composer's view of life is just as well expressed in six of his little piano poems as in 12, and toward the end of the concert of Monday evening his reiterated ideas began to lose their freshness and their quality of surprise. Thereby was Mr. Copeland's purpose helped, for he intended that his listeners after he heard his program should find Debussy was not a maker of enigmas but a clear thinking composer with systematic methods of expressing himself.

Mr. Copeland got his most intimate hold of the audience playing those pieces in which Debussy is like Schumann; here his faculty for dispelling mystery without spoiling poetry, his ability to unravel Debussy's intertwined phrases without disturbing the smooth flow of the music gave his evening's work its especial mark of success. Those pieces in which Debussy recalls Chopin were played in a broad, comfortable manner, worthy enough of the composer, but with no attempt at originality of interpretation. The work of the singer who assisted Mr. Copeland was successful as to voice.

Her pronunciation was correct but hopelessly indistinct. Mrs. Graves did better than most of the sopranos who attempt French songs in the lesser recitals, for she controlled all the peculiarly written high notes easily and made her singing altogether agreeable from the side of tone, but she left the interpretation of Bourget's and Verlaine's poetry entirely out of account.

There is as much said of the success of Toscanini with the Metropolitan opera season, which closed last week in Chicago, as there was of Campanini, with his Boston season, and a little more. Here are two great Italian masters of music who have done what they could to teach Americans the delights of opera, and they have set the standard to which future operatic conductors in America must attain. The Boston Opera Company has its conductor, Mr. Conti, who has spent his winter teaching the repertory to the students of the opera school and to such members of the company as have been in service; and he must patiently wait until Monday evening, Nov. 8, to show Bostonians what he can do. Nobody doubts that when the season opens Mr. Conti will have a competent

orchestra at his command, and that the whole musical scheme of orchestra, singers and chorus will be in working order.

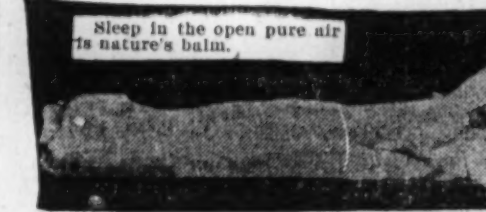
If Mr. Conti reaches all the standards which precede the work in Boston, he will have to conduct his music with the skill of a Campanini and he will have to produce an orchestral tone like that of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. All this will perhaps be done and we shall enjoy at its best the skilful Italian direction which is now the operatic fashion. Then Oscar Hammerstein will appear with his French conductor, and we shall be obliged, if we wish to keep up with the times, to remodel our operatic affairs according to new standards.

WESTERN SINGER MAY RIVAL PATTI

DES MOINES, Ia.—Miss Mary Bloom of this city, the daughter of a miner and at present employed as a kitchen girl, is said to possess a soprano voice which may make her a famous singer. Evangelist Charles Reign Seville discovered the fact while conducting revival meetings at a suburban church of this city.

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HOTELS

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NEW AUCTION ROOM IN PITTSBURG YARD AID TO FRUIT MEN

Baltimore & Ohio Freight Building Capable of Handling Seventy Cars of Perishable Goods.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The completion of the new and modern auction building of the Pittsburgh Fruit Auction Company in the Baltimore & Ohio's produce yard in Pittsburgh has led to the perfection of facilities for the handling of perishable freight beyond such hitherto possessed.

The whole yard with its simultaneous access to 70 cars has been given up to the merchant produce trade and a fast freight service established opening up possibilities of very large increase of traffic.

Fruit and other perishable shipments loaded as late as 10 p. m. in Baltimore are delivered in the Pittsburgh yard by 3:30 the second morning. Corresponding delivery of Washington receipts from the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Southern, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Washington Southern produce from the Norfolk & Western at Shenandoah Junction.

From Chicago, and all points west through Chicago, perishable freight is scheduled on an equally rapid basis, such as received up to the closing hours one day being delivered in the Pittsburgh yard at 3:30 second morning. So as well from St. Louis, the time from which point is from 2 p. m. one day to 4 o'clock the second morning; while from Cincinnati the Cincinnati-Pittsburgh special makes the run in less than 24 hours.



Avoid Caustic and Acids

Old Dutch Cleanser keeps your house spotless and spans from cellar to attic with very little help from you. Housewives have learned to avoid destructive caustic and acid cleaners, and to do all their cleaning with this natural, mechanical cleanser, which is absolutely free from the slightest trace of acid, caustic or alkali.

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This handy, all round cleanser takes the place of soap, soap-powders, scouring-bricks and metal-polishes, and does all these work in a better way. It takes all the hard work out of keeping things clean and saves housewives labor, time and money.

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LANCASTER INN, Lancaster, Mass. open all year. Comfortable, homelike; good rooms, excellent table. Spend Easter here. Auto diners a specialty. E. A. Dore

MINERS' TENTATIVE SETTLEMENT PLAN NOW MADE PUBLIC

SCRANTON, Pa.—The plan of settlement between the anthracite operators and miners, tentatively agreed to at Philadelphia last week, and which, it is believed, will be confirmed at the tri-district convention of miners here, has been unfolded to the miners' executive board by President Thomas L. Lewis. The terms on which a settlement is expected are said to be:

Renewal of the strike commission award for a term of three years.

The fixing of prices of new work by the conciliation board.

The right of persons discharged to appeal to the conciliation board for an investigation to determine if the aggrieved was discriminated against.

The right of union officers to settle disputed questions before going to the conciliation board.

The agreement will give no recognition to the United Mine Workers of America. It is said, but will be signed by the district officers as representing the anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania, the same as that signed three years ago by John Mitchell, then president of the miners.

WHISTLERS COPIED BY MEANS OF COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY'S ART

DETROIT, Mich.—The beautiful possibilities of color photography in reproducing the masterpieces of the great artists for the delight of large audiences have been demonstrated at the Detroit Museum of Art. Colored photographs were made of the famous Whistler works owned by Charles L. Freer of this city by Alvin Coburn, and slides produced from the photographs.

In scarcely a single instance did the luminosity of the beautiful nocturnes suffer and the audience was most enthusiastic in its applause.

Charles H. Caffin, the celebrated art critic, added to the enjoyment by his interpretations of the Whistler works.

"Whistler disliked the obvious," said Mr. Caffin. "He realized that if we are bound upon facts, we will feel only facts. He understood, none better, the power of hinting. Art is a convention, a custom, adopted by general consent. Whistler broke away from the traditions of the French and Italian and Flemish schools where form was the material and standard."

SENATOR ELKINS OPPOSED TO HALF BILLION DOLLAR ISSUE

West Virginian Believes That Current Revenues Will Be Sufficient to Work Out Waterways Plan as Country Grows and Posterity Should Pay for Benefit.

WASHINGTON.—"I am hardly prepared to endorse a bond issue of \$500,000,000 to develop the waterways of the United States. I believe that current revenues will be sufficient to work out some comprehensive system of waterway development, covering a long period of years, but should current revenues fail to meet current obligations, then I would not hesitate to place an additional obligation upon posterity in order that we may have in the United States as perfect a network of waterways as have the countries of Europe. I say this because posterity for all time will enjoy the vast benefits of such improvement and development."

Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, who made the above statement, as chairman of the committee on interstate commerce and as a ranking member of the committee of commerce, is essentially an optimist. He believes in the future of the United States and in his conservative legislative work has reflected this optimism on numerous occasions. But Senator Elkins is not a dreamer, his early life having taught him that to do things is better than to dream things. A product of Ohio and raised on a farm, he was early imbued with the idea of securing an education and becoming a lawyer. After his graduation from the University of Missouri in 1860 he was admitted to the bar and afterwards at the close of the war he went to New Mexico, which territory he represented in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses. From that day to this Stephen B. Elkins has been interested in waterways and does not take any stock in the oft-repeated declaration that the railroads are antagonistic to waterway development in the United States. He says it will take both railroad and waterway to do the carrying business of this country.

Continuing Mr. Elkins said:

"What we most need in the United States is some fixed plan for improving our rivers which can be made navigable by the expenditure of a conservative sum every year. Piecemeal appropriations are things of the past, so far as waterway development is concerned. We have been too careless and unmindful of the benefits and advantages of these great water courses with which nature has so bountifully supplied us and we have seen whole harbors and rivers closed up which could have been kept open. All this should be prevented and we should harness the rivers, seas and lakes to do their proportion of the work of commerce building as railroads have. The railroad goes everywhere, the river has no feeders except as it may now and



STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Southern member of upper house of Congress, who is optimistic over United States' future.

then have a tributary, for its course is fixed by immutable law.

"While I am opposed primarily to putting a larger debt upon the American people I feel convinced that sometimes this great waterway problem of development should be borne in a measure, or I may say largely, by those who come after us. When we have 125,000,000 of people and that time is not so very far away, we will need the water courses' help to handle our great traffic, especially the heavier and bulkier freight. The river is a slow carrier, for great bulks can only be transported by barges in tow. The railroad is the express messenger to handle the lighter and more perishable freight. So that the river and the railroad have each their proper function and we should not be blinded to these conditions.

"We are in the throes of our second waterway agitation largely due to the work of the national rivers and harbors congress. The first agitation followed hard on the revolution and in far-reaching effect shared with the declaration of independence the distinction of having opened the most important era in American history. The agitation now going on gives abundant promise of a still more far-reaching revolution, peaceful though it is, than was ever contemplated in the far off days of Washington and Gallatin. We have reached the cross roads of the waters and it behooves us to build them not only for ourselves, but for posterity."

FIGHTING LICENSES GRANTED HYDE PARK APOTHECARY SHOPS

HYDE PARK.—The Anti-Saloon League, backed by the urgent appeals of nearly every minister in Hyde Park, is bending every effort to take from the apothecaries of this town the privilege of securing fourth class liquor licenses, which permit the holder to sell intoxicants to any one who will sign him name to a book kept for the purpose.

The pastors of most of the churches at their services Sunday urged their parishioners to attend the meeting of the board of selectmen this evening, when the license subject will be heard. The selectmen's room seats but 200 people, and it is expected that a line of people extending out into the hall and down the street will be on hand at 8 o'clock to demand that hereafter persons wishing to buy liquor in this town can do so only on a written request.

The situation was well summed up by the Rev. William H. Dewart, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, when he said:

"Under the fourth-class licenses now issued, to our apothecaries at least 1100 sales of intoxicating liquors have been made in one month in this 'dry' town."

ALDRICH'S SENATE COMBINE TO WORK TARIFF CHANGES

WASHINGTON.—There are reasons for stating that Senator Aldrich has been able to perfect a combination in the Senate whereby he will be able to accomplish certain important results in the way of amendments to the tariff bill now pending in that body. House leaders who have been following the tariff drift in the Senate are now satisfied that Mr. Aldrich has a good working majority of the Senate in favor of the following propositions:

A duty of 15 per cent on hides.
A duty of \$2 on rough lumber, the same as is provided by the Dingley law.
A duty of 40 cents on coal.

In addition to the foregoing the Aldrich combination will defeat all propositions looking to the adoption by Congress of any income tax or inheritance tax amendments to the tariff bill.

This combination leaves the Massachusetts House members out. While the tariff bill was being considered in the House they traded everything they had for free hides, in spite of the fact that they favored free lumber. But they voted for a lumber duty in order to get what they wanted for hides.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL LAUGHS WITH EVANS OVER WAR TALK

Two Nations Understand Each Other Too Well for Anything of That Sort, Agree Two Warriors of the Sea at Los Angeles (Cal.) Festival.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Admiral H. E. Ijichi, commander of the Japanese training squadron now at San Pedro, had a long talk Monday with Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. The two admirals, who are old friends and who are now staying at the same hotel, discussed international questions, including the possibility of war between the United States and Japan. They agreed that war between the two nations was impossible.

"I see they have been trying to get us in trouble," said Admiral Evans.

"Yes," replied Admiral Ijichi, "but such a thing is perfectly impossible. The United States and Japan understand each other too well for anything of that kind. The people of your country and mine have too deep-seated a friendship for each other ever to allow any trivial matter to bring about trouble."

"I agree with you," said Admiral Evans. "Such a thought is ridiculous."

Admiral Ijichi told Admiral Evans that he was delighted with his reception at Los Angeles. He commented upon the apparent friendliness of the officials as well as the press and public, and predicted that he and his men would be equally well received at other American ports.

"I should like to know," inquired Admiral Evans, "how your people succeeded in raising the Russian ships which you sank, and in what condition you found them."

Admiral Ijichi replied: "We raised the sunken battleships and cruisers at Port Arthur and Chempul without any great difficulty. We found that those at Port Arthur were not sunk by the mortar fire directed upon them from 203 Metre Hill. None of the shells penetrated the protected decks, although the superstructure and gun-mountings were badly shattered. The ships were sunk by the Russians by opening the sea-cocks when they found the port must fall into our hands. After raising the ships we found our projectiles had penetrated the wooden decks, but had flattened out against the steel, and were lying there. It evidently would

not have been possible to sink the ships by the fire from the heights."

Admiral Ijichi, accompanied by Commander Sato of the Aso and Commander Ishie of the Soya, and Flag Lieutenant Sakamoto, returned the official call made the day before by Acting Mayor John Mott.

Consul-General Makuzo Nagai of San Francisco presented the members of the party to Mayor Alexander. The mayor extended the hospitality of the city. Admiral Ijichi expressed his thanks.

The two days' entertainment in southern California planned for the officers and men of Rear Admiral Ijichi's squadron began at noon Monday and will continue without cessation until the cruisers weigh anchor Wednesday and proceed northward to San Francisco.

Up to date none of the men of the crews of the Aso or Soya have been given liberty, although it was expected that the first squadron would come ashore Monday forenoon. Rear Admiral Ijichi stated that he expected to grant a liberal shore leave at all Pacific coast ports.

No visitors, aside from the official parties, were received on board the cruisers on account of the work of putting the vessels in shape after their voyage from Hawaii. Hundreds of persons boarded the pleasure craft of San Pedro harbor and inspected the warships from a distance.

TEA AND COFFEE DUTIES DECIDED

WASHINGTON.—In the maximum and minimum feature of the tariff bill which will be reported to the Senate by Chairman Aldrich of the finance committee tomorrow provision will be made for a specific tax of 5 cents on coffee and 10 cents on tea.

This is for the purpose of giving the President something upon which to trade in dealing with countries which produce these articles, and to compel them to give to the United States advantages.

MILITARY MUSTER AT DES MOINES TO TEST AEROPLANES

DES MOINES, Ia.—Much interest has been aroused here by the report that official tests of several makes of aeroplanes, including the famous machine invented by Orville and Wilbur Wright, will be made by officials of the United States army during the military tournament scheduled for Des Moines, Sept. 20-26.

It is reported that the tests will be made under charge of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Glassford, commanding the signal corps post and school at Fort Omaha, and that the flights were originally intended for Fort Myer, Va., where similar tests were held last year, attracting world-wide notice. While no intimation of such a feature was given out by the army board when it met at Fort Des Moines to arrange the preliminary program, there is some reason to believe that the army department should choose Des Moines as a point for holding such tests.

MARK TWAIN SENDS REGRETS AND BEST MISSISSIPPI WISHES

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) from his home in Redding, Conn., has declined the invitation to attend the battleship celebration in this characteristic letter, addressed to Mayor Benbrook:

Redding, Conn., April 22, 1909.
"I know quite well what I am losing. Among other delights, I am losing a chance of seeing—for a blessed once in my life—a Mississippi pilot in supreme and unchallengeable command of an American battleship. I am losing the chance of hearing the executive officer say: 'Stand by there, with the starboard lead,' and of hearing an affronted voice from the pilot house retort: 'I beg your pardon, sir, but I'll call for the leads when I want them.'"

The city of Natchez will present a solid service piece to the battleship Mississippi at Natchez on May 12-16, and suitably inscribed gold watch fobs will be given to each officer, while silver fobs of the same pattern will be struck off for every man on the vessel.

MILK STANDARD FAIRLY GOOD IN STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Adulteration Is Very Frequent During Rush Season at Various Summer-Resort Cities, but Average for the Year Shows Thirteen Per Cent Solid.

Stating that the average standard of milk sold in this state is 13 per cent solids, and at least 4 per cent fat, the state board of health, in its monthly bulletin, sums up the milk situation as follows:

"It is manifestly impossible to arrive at the exact composition of the average milk on sale in this state for several reasons: there is no way of arriving at a conclusion except by a study of samples collected by inspectors, and inspections as a rule are naturally more frequent in localities where milk is most extensively adulterated and least where the sale of a high quality of milk is the rule. Owing to the increased demand in summer-resort cities and towns, milk on sale in the summer months is extensively adulterated, while that supplied in the winter is of good quality as a rule. The character of the milk varies with the locality; thus, milk on sale in towns is better than milk sold in cities, and the milk of the western part is superior to that of the eastern part of the state. The quality of milk varies with the breed. It is evident, therefore, that any conclusions drawn from the work of the food inspection department of the Massachusetts board of health will point to the sale of a lower average quality of milk than is actually the case.

"A table showing the averages of samples collected between July 1, 1906, and March 31, 1909, shows that eliminating the samples declared skimmed and watered, the lowest average total solids was 12.49 per cent, during August, and the highest, 13.19 per cent, in March. The average percentage of fat, which can be reported only since December, is in the neighborhood of 4 per cent.

"Taking into account the large number of inspections in suspected localities, it is fair to presume that the average milk sold in this state is somewhat better than that shown by the figures reported, and its total solids would be at least 13 per cent, with a fat of at least 4 per cent."

TURKISH POPULACE UNITES IN HONORING MEHEMMED FIFTH

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mehemmed Rechad Effendi, the new Sultan of Turkey, who today succeeds his deposed brother, Abdul Hamid II., will be known under the title Mehemmed V.

Flags are flying everywhere and the streets are filled with rejoicing crowds that resemble Babel of old.

Stamboul is crowded with troops who have cleared and are holding a passage for the new Sultan, who will be invested with the green mantle of the prophet that was stripped from Abdul.

After a deputation from the National Assembly had waited on Rechad and informed him of his selection, batteries of artillery were drawn up on Seraskerat square, opposite the war office, in the heart of Stamboul, and the official salute of 101 guns fired, which is preparatory to the public proclamation.

Ahmed Riza Bey will in all probability be the new grand vizier, Rasat Pasha minister of foreign affairs and Hilmi Pasha, former grand vizier, minister of the interior.

ABDUL HAMID REPORTED DEAD.
LONDON.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph has just wired the British agency that the rumor is current in Constantinople that Abdul Hamid is dead.

NO COMFORT DRIVING HE SELLS HORSES AND BUYS AN AUTO

TRENTON, N. J.—Former Mayor Wellington G. Sickel, the most noted whip in New Jersey, whose chief hobby has been fine horses and tallyho driving, announced today that his string of horses would be sold tomorrow in New York city and that he would give up horses for autos.

He says he likes driving better than automobiling, but finding it impossible to drive in comfort because of the many automobiles in the street, he has decided to yield to the inevitable and join the majority.

RAISE TRACK FIVE FEET AND WITHOUT CHECK OF TRAFFIC

CHICAGO.—A notable engineering feat has just been accomplished in building the span on which the Oak Park Elevated railroad will cross the tracks entering the new Chicago & Northwestern railway station. Work on the span and the raising of the elevated roadbed has been continuing since the middle of August and 2000 feet of the elevated structure has been raised five and one half feet above the old level without interfering with the passage of trains over the tracks.

The new bridge is 155 feet long and is one of the truss-span type, having three trusses dividing the floor into two roadways of two tracks each. It has an apparently solid concrete floor.

UNITED WORKMEN CONVENE TODAY IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The 31st annual session of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the first ever held outside of Boston, opened at 10:30 o'clock this morning in Apollo Hall, with 320 delegates from 225 lodges in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The grand lodge degree will be conferred on more than 100 candidates, and a large number from lodges in this vicinity will take the degree.

Several amendments to the by-laws will be brought up and the most important is the one which asks for reduction of the per capita tax to 75 or 80 cents. Another amendment will deal with the payment of the quarterly dues. It is the desire of the delegates to have the dues paid every month and it is thought that this amendment will pass.

The choice of the place of the next convention will cause a big contest. Many delegates desire Boston.

The reports of the officers were very favorable. The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$175,000 in the treasury. During 1908, \$840,000 was paid out in insurance and the order carries more than \$57,000,000 of insurance on its books. The membership is 31,000. The election of officers will be held tomorrow, nominations being made today.

PLEADS AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE CAUSE AT BANQUET

NEW YORK.—Fifty members and guests of the New York Universalist Club applauded enthusiastically Monday night when Lewis Nixon, at a dinner given in his honor by the club in the Hotel St. Denis, made an eloquent plea for an American merchant marine that would demand the admiration and respect of the world.

"We should delay no longer," said Mr. Nixon. "The work of building a mercantile marine should begin at once. The question should be considered on the broad plane of patriotism. Every man, woman and child should be a missionary in the cause. When this condition of affairs is brought about nothing can stop our development on the ocean."

Following Mr. Nixon's remarks there was a general discussion of the subject. The Rev. Thomas B. Payne of Scranton, Pa., said that Mr. Dixon's dream of a merchant marine might come true one thousand years hence, when America had exhausted every other source of development as England had done. He said that nations, like persons, followed the lines of least resistance.

ENVOYS OF MIKADO FAVOR JAPAN GOODS SHOW AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO.—Hikojiro Wada, director-general, and Takutaro Sakai, commissioner general of the Japanese international exposition of 1917, are enthusiastically in favor of an exposition in Chicago of Japanese goods similar to the one to be opened in London next year. The London exposition will continue from May to October, and will be similar to the Franco-English exposition of last year.

According to the envoys from the Mikado's land, it is the intention to have an exposition in Chicago to show the resources, raw and developed, of Japan.

"Since the war with Russia," said Mr. Sakai, "Japan's position has changed. We have large interests in southern Manchuria, in Formosa and Korea, which must be developed. There is a vast territory in these fields for American machinery, farm tools and materials."

New England Briefs

KEENE, N. H.—The Keene Chorus Club, which now has 144 members, has engaged the services of Frank Ormsby of New York for "Samson and Delilah" at its musical festival here, May 20 and 21.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The citizens of Augusta at a special election, 1163 to 450, voted to accept the act providing for the elimination of the grade crossing at Rines Hill.

CONCORD, N. H.—Gov. Henry B. Quincy has announced a commission to consider building a dam at Great Bay for naval purposes.

NEW LONDON, N. H.—Heidelberg Lodge and the Rebekah degree lodge celebrated the 90th anniversary of Odd Fellowship Monday night.

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK.—A plan for the rehabilitation of the brokerage firm of Ennis & Stoppani is announced by one of the attorneys for the failed brokers. The plan provides for a copartnership to take over the assets.

CLAYTON, N. J.—Forest fires west of here have burned uninterruptedly for 12 hours, and may destroy the town and farmhouses within a radius of the fire zone.

NEW YORK.—The will of Thomas F. Forrest of Bloomsburg, Pa., leaves his son, Thomas Edward Forrest, now a student at Harvard.

NEW YORK.—Atty.-Gen. G. W. Wick-erham will speak at a dinner to be given this evening at the Union League Club in Brooklyn.

Dolce Far Niente — Sweet Idleness



This is the time of year when all prepare for the enjoyment of the LAZY DAYS to come. What is better than MUSIC, and what, if anything, is capable of producing better MUSIC than the

Victor Talking Machine

The indolence and idleness enjoyed during the SUMMER VACATIONS may be appreciated more with the possession of this almost HUMAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENT than in any other way. It fits into life of those who own a YACHT or CANOE, and spend much time upon the water, fully as well as those who live in beautiful summer homes, and spend their time in the mountains and hills.

The entire realm of MUSIC is at the owner's command. GRAND OPERA, SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS, BRASS BANDS, SOLOS on STRINGED INSTRUMENTS by CELEBRITIES, HUMOR and PATHOS by CELEBRATED ARTISTS. In fact everything necessary to AMUSE and INTEREST those who seek REST and PLEASURE during the SUMMER MONTHS.

PRICES of MACHINES range from \$10 to \$500 each. RECORDS from 60c to \$7 each.

NEW VICTOR RECORDS FOR MAY on sale at our VICTOR RECEPTION ROOMS, APRIL 28th.

PLEASURE SEEKERS WELCOME. Price lists and terms FREE for the asking.

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REAL ESTATE NEWS

Some large deals in Dorchester realty have recently been put through.

An extensive tract of Blue Hill boulevard land, near Grove Hall, has been acquired by Morris Rudnick, et al., through the Federal Trust Company. The plot has a frontage of 500 feet on Washington street and 350 on Blue Hill boulevard and contains 84,943 square feet. The assessors figure the lot as worth \$72,200. It is Mr. Rudnick's present intention to erect a block of apartment houses, with stores, to cost about \$12,000 each above the land.

Also in the Dorchester district Edward J. Ball, et al., have sold through Houghton & Rich, as brokers, two brick apartment houses, with stores, numbered 730 to 732 Dudley street, near Holden place, taxed on \$10,800, including 3400 square feet of land.

Henry Green has conveyed to George A. Slackford property at the junction of Adams and Malvern streets, Dorchester, consisting of frame house, frame stable and more than 18,000 feet of land, the whole being assessed on \$10,300.

Henderson & Ross report the sale of the frame dwelling and stable at 5 Pearl street, Dorchester, heretofore owned by Charles E. Giles, to Mary M. Mutrie. There are 13,020 feet of land rated with the buildings as worth \$8700.

ROXBURY TRANSFERS.

Title to the frame dwelling and 4901 square feet of land, 31 Holborn street, Roxbury, has passed to Charles O. Raymond. The grantor was Lemuel E. Denman. The combined rating is \$6900, the lot being taxed for \$1900.

Through the office of Seaver & Frost, Kimball building, the sale has gone to record of 76 Thornton street, formerly belonging to the Anna L. Revere estate. Stewart Walker, trustee. There is a frame house of 10 rooms, with 7268 square feet of land, between Oakland and Cedar streets, the taxed value is \$3700, of which \$2500 is on the lot.

SALES IN SOMERVILLE.

Frank S. Mason, Charlestown broker, reports the final passing of papers in the sale of the lot of land at the junction of Highland avenue and Thorpe street, Somerville. The lot contains about 4400 square feet of land assessed at 35 cents a foot. Nellie E. Card et al. transfer to Herman Meyer, who buys for improvement.

WALTHAM ACTIVITY.

Powers & Powers, Waltham, report final papers passed involving the Barton estate on Beaver street recently sold to Dr. J. E. Stevens of Saxonville. This estate consists of a mansion house, farmer's home, greenhouse, stable for 15 horses and over 30 acres of land. It adjoins the estates of Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Arthur T. Lyman and the New Church Institute of Education. The property was purchased by Silas A. Barton from the Hawley family, who built the mansion and established a beautiful home there. After Mr. Barton took possession he thoroughly overhauled it and equipped it with every modern convenience and luxury, and it stands today one of the best private estates in Waltham. The

purchaser buys for a home and will occupy the property as soon as it can be put in condition.

Miss Alice Pease, Waltham, has sold to John E. Bryant of Lincoln a small estate located on Great road, Bedford, nearly opposite the Loomis estate. There is about an acre of land and a cottage house. The whole is assessed for \$1400.

TRANSFERS RECORDED.

Although last week was a short one on account of the holiday, the number of transfers recorded for the five days ending April 24 fell only five short of the number filed in the corresponding period two years ago, and showed an increase of 60 over the number put on file in the corresponding period of 1908. The number of mortgages was in excess of both years.

It is reported that in the city proper there are pending two large deals, one involving a well known Washington street parcel and the other for a property on Hanover street, both of which will take on large mortgages. These sales will probably be closed within the next few days. The rate of interest is said to be less than 4 per cent, which is a good criterion of the abundance of money which can be readily had at low rates with the proper security.

LYNN TRANSACTIONS.

The residences, stores, greenhouses and other structures taken by the city of Lynn in connection with the estates purchased for the site of the new Classical High School building have been disposed of at sacrifice prices. One instance of this is the Charles O. Morse house at 35 North Common street, which is assessed for about \$8000, was sold to Owen P. Mangan for \$1010. B. N. C. Thomas secured the Heffernan house and store at No. 37 for \$1000 and the Heffernan house in the rear went to P. Parks for \$125. The bicycle shop at No. 41 North Common street was purchased by its occupant, Fred E. Richardson, for \$50. S. W. Loomis has offered \$160 for the Goodwin greenhouses, but the deal has not been closed. Dr. Chauncey C. Sheldon's stable brought \$150 from ex-Mayor Charles Neal Barney and his residence, on which \$610 has been bid by Owen T. Mangan, is yet to be sold.

APARTMENTS IN ALLSTON.

The Ivanhoe apartments on Gardner street in the beautiful suburb of Allston, offer most pleasant homes for those who wish life in the country and yet so situated that the city may easily be reached either by trolley or steam train. Suites of several rooms and bath, some of which face the south and have the sunniness all day, are available through W. H. Emery of 401 States Mutual Building, or the janitor on the premises.

On account of the owner's intention of leaving the state a very attractive property in Everett, Mass., has come upon the market. The house has 11 rooms, with all modern improvements, and there is a large garage and 15,000 square feet of land. All buildings are in excellent condition and the many shade trees about the grounds add materially to their pleasing appearance.

BOSTON ALDERMEN CONCUR IN LOAN OF NEARLY A MILLION

Mayor Is Not Expected to Approve Bill in Entirety and Reports on Lands and Lights Are Made.

INQUIRY IS WANTED

The aldermen at their meeting Monday night unanimously concurred with the common council in passing the \$669,500 loan bill which was drawn up by the finance committee two weeks ago. It is thought that the mayor will not approve the bill in its entirety.

A report of the committee on public lands on the request of Mayor Hibbard for the sale of certain city lands was received. The report says that some of the parcels included in the request should be retained.

One parcel is on Union street, Brighton, containing some 67,280 square feet, which is claimed by the school committee, and for that reason the committee finds that the city council cannot authorize the sale. Another lot on Boylston street, near Herford street, is wanted by the police department for use in connection with the Back Bay police station. The fire department, the committee finds, wants the land on Calendar and Lyons streets, Dorchester, containing some 7200 square feet for the erection of a new fire station.

The report was sent to the committee on public improvements.

Chairman Brand offered an order requesting the mayor to petition the board of gas and electric light commissioners for a reduction of rates of street lighting in Boston, and an order requesting the mayor to investigate the establishing of a municipal lighting plant, as recommended by Guy C. Emerson, superintendent of streets. Both orders were passed, as were those offered by Alderman Cotton requesting the mayor to terminate the present contract with the Edison people to get better terms, and appoint a commission to investigate.

Mayor Hibbard did not send to the aldermen his extra appropriation bill as he had intended doing, saying that the loan bill was enough to consider at the meeting Monday night.

The mayor did not sign the lighting contract Monday, but is going to investigate the subject further. George U. Crocker, formerly of the finance commission, in a communication to him says that there is no compensating advantage to the city for the disadvantage in the contract, which prevents the city from getting the benefit of improvement through competition.

Norwich University Notes

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—The prize-speaking contest, which has been a fixture at Norwich during commencement week for years, will be discontinued. This year a freshman-sophomore debate is to be held in its stead as it is hoped that class rivalry will add more interest to the event.

The following promotions have been announced: Lieut. E. N. Clark to be captain Co. A.; Lieut. C. F. W. Graessner to be captain Co. C.; 2d Lieutenant Wheatley to be 1st Lieutenant Co. A.; 2d Lieut. M. E. Carpenter to be 1st Lieutenant Co. A.; 1st Lieut. Thomas, Co. A. to be 1st lieutenant and ordnance officer; 1st Lieut. and Ordnance Officer H. W. Patterson transferred to Co. C.; Color-Sergeant Bayley to be 2d Lieutenant Co. C.; Garrison Sergt.-Major R. L. Andrews to be 2d Lieutenant Co. B.; Battalion Sergt.-Major Collins to be garrison sergeant-major; 1st Sergt. T. W. Earle, Co. C. to be battalion sergeant-major; 1st Sergt. Stebbins, Co. A., to be color-sergeant; Sergeant Campbell, Co. C. to be 1st sergeant Co. C.; Sergeant McKenna, Co. A. to be 1st sergeant Co. A.; Private Strobel, Co. A., to be sergeant Co. C.

The date for the sophomore assembly has been set for April 30 and the freshman for May 7.

The members of the Vermont Alpha chapter of the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity installed the new officers of the absorbed local Omicron IP Sigma fraternity at Dartmouth College.

At the meeting of the freshman class E. H. Parkman of Orange, Mass., was elected captain of the 1912 baseball team. A. E. Platt of Swanton, Vt., is manager.

The Norwich-Middlebury debate took place Friday night, Middlebury winning. The subject was "Resolved, that the optional referendum as used in the Swiss national government should be adopted by our state governments." Middlebury had the affirmative. John A. Avery, John S. Viele and Arthur W. Peach defending. The Norwich speakers were: Fred M. Earle, Philip R. Shailer and Glenn M. Eastman. The debate was judged by Principal E. G. Ham, the Hon. F. A. Howland and Judge Z. S. Stanton.

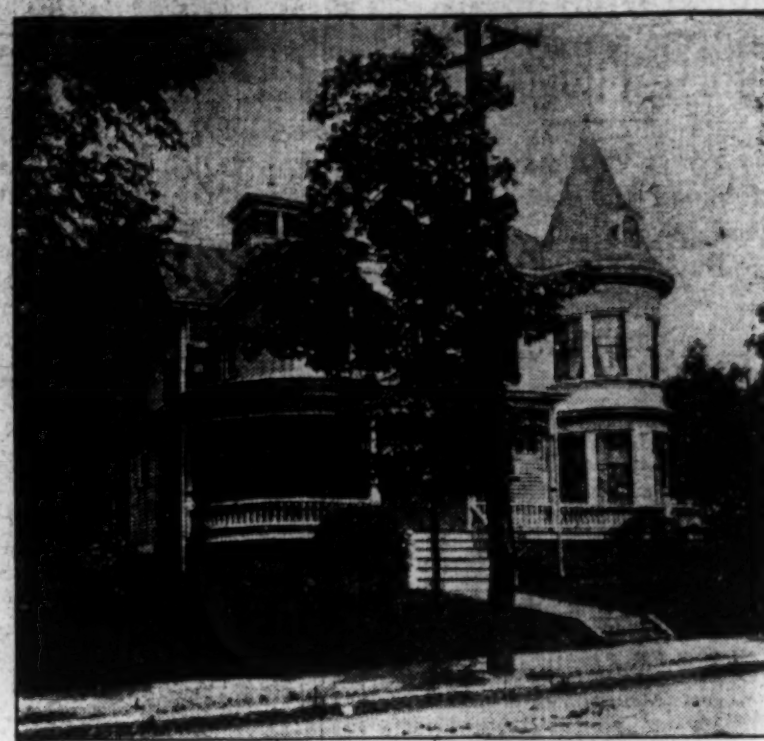
The varsity baseball team plays a practice game April 26 against Goddard Seminary at home. The team has developed under Coach Whitney into a strong aggregation. The second team received its first defeat Saturday from Goddard.

REPORT CASTRO BURIED GOLD. CARACAS, Venezuela, via Port of Spain.—It is persistently reported here that Cipriano Castro left a fortune in gold buried in Caracas. If this is so it explains Castro's alleged lack of funds and his anxiety to get back to Venezuela.

Classified Advertisements

RATES.—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2072-2073, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 164 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE



FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IN EVERETT, MASS.

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE of 11 rooms and stable or garage; all modern improvements; wired for electric light; 15,000 sq. feet of land; house in excellent condition; owner about to move out of state and desires to sell at once. For further particulars address owner, F. B. SILSBY, 183 Hancock st., Everett, Mass.

COTUIT

SEVERAL furnished cottages for summer rent; two minutes walk to beach; dust bathing or bathing; postoffice delivery; R. R. depot 30 minutes ride; nice hotels, churches of three denominations; prices \$100, \$250, \$400, \$500. Inquire of S. N. HANDY, Cotuit, Mass.

SOMERVILLE

FOR SALE—New 2-family house, built to order; 2 baths and toilet; reception hall, hot water heat, shower bath, strictly separate; 70-ft. street, gold at bargain, easy terms. L. F. RICE, 117 Highland road, West Somerville.

SMALL POULTRY PLACE

\$5700, HALF CASH; 13,000 ft. land; good street; 12-room house, bath, furnace, arched well, large henhouse and yards, shade and fruit trees, 2 barns, steam and trolley; 50 ft. S. H. BURNS, Newton, Mass.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE

WANTED—Cottages of 7 or 8 rooms with garden and henhouse, within 10c limit of Boston; moderate rent; if satisfactory, will take lease. Address 914, Monitor Office.

SUMMER RESORTS

WHERE DO YOU THINK OF SPENDING THE SUMMER? LAKE GEORGE is attractive in many ways and especially as an economical place, considering its comforts, healthfulness and charms. I have three cottages at Hague and one at Silver Bay, to rent furnished for the season, \$250 to \$350.

W. L. DANIELS,

452 Fifth Avenue — New York.

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FOR SALE—First mortgage loans netting 4% in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal and title guaranteed; No expense to purchasers; We have never had a foreclosure; Also mortgage and irrigation bonds netting 5% and 6%; and choice farm lands and fruit tracts close to Denver coming under irrigation; Big increase in value; Sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

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FIVE PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western Missouri and eastern Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and remitted; insurance on buildings renewed and taxes on farms investigated without expense or trouble to the investor; write for offerings.

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THE LELAND POWERS METHOD of expression and dramatic art. Studio courses conducted by EDITH M. HERRICK of the faculty of LELAND POWERS SCHOOL. Special rates after May 1. Send for circular. 53 St. Stephen st., Boston.

COURT VALIDATES

SALE BY 'PHONE SPOKANE, Wash.—Judge William A. Hunoke, sitting in the Spokane county superior court, declared in a decision in the suit of Judge J. Z. Moore and wife against the Spokane Country Club, that the acknowledgment of the deed by telephone communication between the grantor and a notary public is valid.

This means that the Moores had duly transferred their titles to 18 acres of land in the outskirts of Spokane at the rate of \$400 an acre and that the club did everything required by the contract with Judge Moore. Mrs. Moore's acknowledgment to the instrument was by telephone. The club agreed to give Judge Moore a life membership and permit a roadway across the club grounds to the remainder of his lands, also giving a guarantee that the grounds will be used exclusively for club purposes until 1910. Counsel for the Moores has given notice of an appeal to the supreme court.

REAL ESTATE

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FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Late model Smith-Premier typewriter; 2 months' use; \$50 cash. WHITE, 211 W. 101st st., N. Y. city.

ARTS

Send 10 cents, stamps or silver for ten lovely Floral, Birthday, Scene, Greeting Post Cards. All new designs. Box 239, Stockton Springs, Me.

TRAVEL

MR. P. E. DUFFNER—Old masters and modern paintings; choice pieces in water colors and oil; paintings for sale at lowest prices. Kensington Bldg., 687 Baylston st.

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Our Semi-Annual Tour all around South America leaves New York on June 19, by Lamport & Holt Line S. S. "Voltaire." Four months tour.

A limited tour from New York May 20, visiting the Grand Canyon, principal California Resorts, the Yellowstone, Rockies, etc. Circular on application.

THOS. COOK & SON 245 Broadway, New York, and agencies everywhere. 70 SPRING AND SUMMER TOURS TO EUROPE.

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VACATION IN JAPAN, July 10, \$550 ROUND THE WORLD, June 20, \$1450 All Expenses; Delightful Itineraries.

A wonderful opportunity for those who have only their summers free. Europe, various departures, \$250 to \$700. 245 Berkeley Building, Boston, Mass.

Jacobs' European Coaching Party

A select party (largely Scientists) is being organized for a most delightful 3 months tour of Europe. Days cruise of the Mediterranean, Italy (Simplon Pass), Germany, the Rhine, Holland and a month's COASTING THRU THE BRITISH ISLES. Party limited; references required; service first class (without frills); cost includes every item of expense. Apply to C. W. JACOBS, Mgr., Rock Valley, Iowa.

NAPLES TO LONDON, \$250 BRITISH ISLES TOUR, \$250 Berlin, Vienna, Athens, Rome, London, \$250 Special parties for Scientists, etc. Apply to LEVY, 314 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

WRITE for itineraries of the most attractive, comprehensive and economical European tours ever offered; also for information. HARRIET J. BUCK, Provincetown, Mass.

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ROSE'S PLANTS! BULBS! 3 Clematis Pampelousa, 2-yr. vines, for 50 cents; 12 Hollyhock, blooming size, all colors, for \$1.00; 3 prize Cactus, 3-yr. plants, for 50 cents; 12 Hybrid Roses, strong, blooming size, for \$1.00; 3 prize Cactus, 3-yr. plants, for 50 cents; 12 Hybrid Roses, strong, blooming size, for \$1.00; 3 prize Cactus, 3-yr. plants, for 50 cents. If ordered at one time, for \$4.50. Large illustrated catalog FREE. THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERY, INC., BEDFORD, MASS.

CLARK IRISH HARP

Introductory price \$75, complete. After July 1st price \$100. Not a toy. Tone equal to a large 600 harp. Easy to learn. Lessons by mail. Beautiful booklet free. CLARK MUSIC CO., 416-420 S. Sullivan st., Syracuse, N. Y.; est. 1880.

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HELP WANTED

WANTED—A good all-around mechanic, having some knowledge of electrical appliances and machinery; also want a man for general carpenter work and some knowledge of plumbing, making doors, etc.; Christian & Scientist and single men preferred. WM. G. GALLAGHER, Asbestos Mines, Lowell, Vt.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, city carriers, postoffice clerks; \$1000 yearly; many examinations coming; preparation free; write for schedule. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. F 32, Rochester, N. Y.

WOULD like a Christian Science housekeeper; also a Christian Scientist of means as partner in a curing factory for gas, pears, syrup. Address MRS. DONELSON CAFFERY, Franklin, La.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—If you want to sell something good—which every housekeeper appreciates and will buy, get our Quick-Catch Ironing Board Clasp. They enable you to change covers instantly—perfect success in every way. Sent mailed to any address for 25 cents. THE ROYAL CLIP COMPANY, Station B, Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, 3 yrs. exp., desires employment three evenings a week, with Christian Scientists. Communicate by letter, M. S. H. Room 401, 119 Devonshire st.

COLLEGE WOMAN 27, as private secretary, stenographer; 3 years' experience; full charge correspondence without dictation. KK 2003 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y. city.

LADY'S COMPANION or social secretary (knowledge of typewriting) by woman of refinement and culture. Address: CLIP COMPANY, Station B, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Situation as companion and housekeeper, with Christian Science lady, in the Middle West. P. C. 415 East 7th st., Kansas City, Mo.

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WANTED—Any kind of work, kitchen or restaurant or in private home; best of references. T. S. Monitor Office.

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BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE: Metropolitan Building, 130 State st., Boston. Chicago; a visit to one of our shops in Chicago; your time; we carry artistic cards of cheerful sentiment and scriptural texts, helps to Bible study, and choice books for "big and little children"; send for catalog.

The New Bedford Book and Art Store The Life of Mary Baker Eddy sent to any address for \$1.00. Catalogue, \$1.00. MISS BERTHA H. RUDINGER, 24 5th st., New Bedford, Mass.

SCHOOLS

THE HOME SCHOOL, 12 The Circle, Buffalo, N. Y.; a day and boarding school for the education and scientific culture of girls and young people; for information or for copy of year-book, Sempterna, address the Principals.

PRE-IMPORT-SWISS-OLATS-COCOA. Delicious, soluble, creamy. Used in most families in Europe. Regular 5c; package compressed cubes over 34 cups sent upon receipt of 5c; prepaid. Samples 10c. Am. Co. & Spec'ly Co., Import. Dept. 0, 22 5th ave., Chicago.

A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S delicious chocolates will be mailed to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of \$1.10. Size 6x8 in. box. Sample and catalogue DAGGETT CO., 33-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

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South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodation for 600 people; all conveniences. COOPER, LOWELL CO., Proprietors.

THE IDEAL CAFE 180 Massachusetts Ave., opp. Dundee St. AN UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE. QUICK SERVICE. GOOD FOOD. REASONABLE PRICES. H. BARAKAT, Prop. (Formerly with M. S. Shoshan.)

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CAMP CHOCORUA in the White Mountains. Vacation Camp and School for Boys, 8 years up. All modern conveniences. Training. Sports of all kinds. C. S. Service and Sunday School in neighborhood. Eighth year graduates. Address: S. G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Director, Durham st., H. A. City, Philadelphia.

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MISCELLANEOUS

"COOPEROSITIES" UNIQUE DRAWING ADS. Newspaper Ads, Magazine Ads, too. I can bring your name and your goods to the attention of the people by these living, breathing ads; samples on request. Form letters, with ginger in 'em. \$1.50. Geo. H. Cooper, 173 North, Mass.

STAMPS GIVEN—100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c. postage; 20 Italy stamps 5c, 20 Russian stamps 10c, 20 Sweden 10c, 100 different stamps a fine start; \$2.00; 20 diff. foreign coins 25c; 15c free; agents wanted; 50c; we buy stamps and coins; buying lists 10c. TOLSTOY STAMP CO., 201 E. 12th st., N. Y. city.

AUGUST ANDERSON formerly employed at the Washington Apartment, N. Y. city, or anyone knowing his address will confer a favor by communicating with E. D. CLIFF, The Washington, 1225 st. and 7th ave., New York city.

MACHINE COUNTS CASH AND DETECTS COUNTERFEIT COIN

PROVIDENCE R. I.—The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, to facilitate the handling of the thousands of coins deposited each day by the railroad companies in this city, has installed a machine which sorts, tests by measurement for counterfeits, wraps, and counts coins. The machine does the work of 10 men, and one man can run it easily. The power is electrical, and the machine is the first of its kind to be used in this state. It was built by a Woonsocket company.

The coins are emptied into a hopper and the various denominations are carried through runways to their proper dies and are then counted and wrapped. Defective coins and counterfeits are thrown out automatically.

One of the most ingenious parts of the machine is that which throws out the counterfeit coins. Genuine coins are made by dies and counterfeits are molded. This makes a variation of about one ten-thousandth of an inch. This variation is sufficient to be found in the machine, and such a coin is dumped into a receptacle to undergo further testing.

There are 670 parts in the machine, mostly cams and gears and fingers. The whole machine occupies about the same space as two typewriters

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

ATCHISON SHOWS RESISTANCE TO BEAR PRESSURE

Stock Market Is Firm at the Opening and Later It Becomes Somewhat Irregular With Small Fluctuations.

COPPER RANGE DOWN

A steadier tone was displayed by the New York stock market at the opening today and prices during the early trading were inclined to advance. However, some of the leaders, notably Union Pacific, were heavy and stocks were so freely offered that prices sagged off considerably and the market became quite irregular. Union Pacific is one of the best of the railroads from an earnings standpoint, but the bulls have been unable to make good the predictions of 200 for the stock, notwithstanding the efforts made to put it up. It opened $\frac{1}{4}$ higher this morning at 180 $\frac{1}{4}$, advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ further as the market moved upward, and then sold off.

Atchison was strong, advancing fractionally above 108 and holding well its gain. The strength of the stock was due to the report of that road for March, which showed a gain of \$871,202 in gross earnings and an increase of \$536,201 in net income, although its expenses were augmented by \$334,911. The record which this road is making was considered excellent, as its net revenues for the first nine months of its fiscal year have increased 28 per cent, and in that period the road has earned enough to pay all of its fixed charges and rentals as well as to retain on its preferred issues, and to retain a balance available for its common stock dividend of \$2,658,000. It was figured that if the road's net income for the last three months of its fiscal year equals that for the last quarter of 1907 the total balance available for the common stock will be about \$12,000,000, or 12 per cent.

Rock Island preferred was again quite active. It opened unchanged at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced above 70 but later sold off when the general market weakened. Reading was strong, advancing fractionally and then sold down to 143 $\frac{1}{2}$. Yesterday 134,100 shares of this stock exchanged hands.

The steel issues were inactive. The common has displayed a good deal of strength lately on the report that the statement of the corporation for the quarter ended March 31 would show larger earnings than had been anticipated. The corporation is said to be doing excellent business so far as volume goes, but earnings have been much reduced by reason of the cut in steel prices. Wisconsin Central was among the weakest of the list. It opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ and before the end of the first hour dropped to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$.

By far the greatest interest was centered in North Butte on the local market. This stock has been a puzzle to everybody by reason of the extreme weakness it has displayed recently. Its drop of 9 points yesterday was followed today by another decline. Then another rally and another drop. The stock opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$. It quickly sold up to 56 and afterwards reacted. The depreciation since last November amounts to about \$14,400,000 in the market value of the stock. Its high point in that month was 80 $\frac{1}{2}$. There is no news to account for the action of the stock. Arizona Commercial was off $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ and reacted under 42 in the early sales. Parrot opened unchanged at 32 but dropped to 31. American Telephone & Telegraph advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to 140 $\frac{1}{2}$. Massachusetts was off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$. Copper Range was conspicuously weak dropping $\frac{1}{4}$ to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ before noon. Coalition was off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Shortly after midday North Butte came quite strong, advancing to 58, a jump of $\frac{1}{2}$ over the opening. There was urgent buying of the stock on the advance.

There was quite a drive at New York stocks but prices recovered almost immediately. American Telephone & Telegraph was prominent in the trading on both markets and advanced to 141 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union Pacific Bag preferred was among the strongest on the list, selling up to 75, a gain of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The New York traction issues were quite active.

MARKET NEWS

MEXICO CITY—President Diaz has given his approval to the new freight tariff which gives Mexican coal a rate of \$1 a ton less than on imported coal. This reduction also applies to native coke. It is regarded as a prohibitive discrimination against United States coal and coke.

HAVANA—It is officially announced that the construction of the railway between Trinidad and Pinar del Rio will begin in June. The terms of the contract have already been agreed upon between President Gomez and Sir William Van Horne, and the deed will be signed before the end of the month.

ALBANY—The Public Service Telephone Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, consisting of \$5,000,000 preferred and \$5,000,000 common, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The company is organized to operate lines of telephone and telegraph, teleautograph and other electrical lines of communication in this state, the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere. The company is to begin business with \$700,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Am Beet Sugar	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Copper	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car & Foundry	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Hide & L	7	7	7	7
Am Ice Securities	40	40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Locomotive	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt & Re	90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89
Am St & Fd	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar	38	38	38	38
Am Tel & Tel	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison	108	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf.	104	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Lne.	125	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio pf.	86	86	85	86
Br Rap Transit	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada Southern	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pac	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can Leather	29	29	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can Leather pf.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chas & Ohio	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Chi & St Paul	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Fuel & Iron	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
Col Southern	64	64	64	64
Con Gas	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Con Products	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den & Rio Grande	51	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
Gen Electric	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Electric pf.	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gr Nor pf.	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gr Nor Ore pf.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Cent.	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City Ss	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis & Nash	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pac	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Lead	88	88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
N Y C & H	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y C & H pf.	170	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	170
Nor & Western	143	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	143
Northern Pac	179	179	179	179
Ontario & Western	48	48	48	48
Pennsylvania	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
People's Gas	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed Stee	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Steel	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
St Paul	148	148	148	148
Tennessee	41	41	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
Texas Pacific	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Rubber	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Rubber pf.	53	53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
U S Steel	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf.	48	48	47	48
Western Union	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westinghouse	62	62	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62
Wisconsin Cent.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	56

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am T & T conv.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T & T 4s	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison 4s	101	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
Balt & Ohio 4s	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
B R T & O	86	86	86	86
Don & Rio Grande 4s	78	78	78	78
Interboro-Met 4s	78	78	78	78
Japan 4s	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4s new	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y C & H 4s	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y N H & H 3s	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y N H & H 4s	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 4s	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 5s	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel 4s	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel 5s	104	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104
Wabash 4s	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wisconsin Cent 4s	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
2s registered	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
3s registered	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Small bonds	100	100	100	100
do coupon	119	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Panama 2s	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Panama 3s	101	101	101	101
Dist Col 4s	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philippine 4s	100	100	100	100

FINANCIAL NOTES

Representatives of railroads chiefly concerned in the Hocking Valley decision conferred as to advisability of appealing to supreme court.

The General Electric Company reports for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 profits of \$7,007,280, a falling off of \$3,677,613; profit and loss surplus, \$16,102,063, a decrease of \$411,773.

The New York Central has placed an order with the Brooks plant of the American Locomotive Company for 13 switch engines. The Pennsylvania Railroad is building 44 locomotives.

Directors of Terminal Warehouse Company decided to pay 50 per cent stock dividend and to issue \$2,000,000 bonds; half of latter to be used for taking up outstanding bonds and balance for improvements.

DIVIDENDS

The Wabash Gas Light Company has declared a dividend of \$2 a share, payable July 1.

The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable May 27 to stock of record April 30.

The Tampa Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3.50 per share, payable May 15 to stock of record May 3.

The American Glue Company has declared the regular dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 27.

NEW YORK—The regular quarterly guaranteed dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the capital stock of Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company will be paid May 15 to stock of record April 30.

PAPER MAKING IN INDIA WOULD BE QUITE PROFITABLE

Consul Says Valuable Quality of Wood and Low Wages Paid Would Make Industry Paying One.

AN INVITING FIELD

Much attention is being paid by paper manufacturers and consumers to the question of wood pulp. The growing scarcity of timber and higher prices for paper have given both producer and consumer much concern. In a report prepared for the United States government by Consul-General William H. Michael of Calcutta, India, some valuable information is furnished on the subject. The report was prepared from information furnished by Barrington Moore of New York, who has been in India for the study of its forests and incidentally their properties as pulp and turpentine producers, and who acknowledges his indebtedness for valuable data to Prof. R. S. Troup of the Imperial College, Dehra Dun, United Provinces. The consul says:

It has been demonstrated by numerous experiments in Europe as well as in America that the pulp possessing the best fiber for paper and the most practical to make is that derived from the wood of the spruce and fir. In India there are a spruce and fir which yield as good paper pulp as any in Europe or America, as has been amply proven by experimenters. Large quantities of this timber in India will run four and five feet in diameter, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground, and 150 to 200 feet in height. They not only do not use a stick of this, but even in some places they girdle it and allow it to rot, just to favor a few poor deodars (cedrus deodara) growing under it. The reason for this is the difficulty of securing the timber, which could be overcome by energy and enterprise.

The difficulty of removing the timber is due to the extremely rugged nature of the country, the steep slopes and gorge-like valleys rendering the construction of railroads or even cart roads so expensive as to be practically out of the question except for very large operations.

Though the amount of material obtained per acre would be small, on account of the forest conservation by the government, this could be overcome by locating the mill on one of the main streams, such as the Jumna or the Tons, or preferably at their junction, so as to tap a large area. From there the manufactured product, either pulp or finished paper, could easily be shipped by rail. The difficulty of the number of small operations, required by the conservatism of the forest management, would be overcome by the extreme cheapness of the labor. Felling, with the crude tools used, costs less than 50 cents per 1000 feet, board measure, and carriage by coolies costs about two cents per cubic foot per mile. The rolling down hill would cost practically nothing. In comparison with the wages in the United States, unskilled laborers (coolies) receive eight cents per day and sawyers 12 cents and board themselves.

The advantage which the industry would enjoy would be an absolutely assured and permanent supply of raw material, on account of the conservative management by the government of the forests from which the material is derived and the favor and help of the government in forwarding the enterprise, which is only too anxious to have it succeed so as to furnish a market for the spruce and fir, which is at present rotting and going to waste. Another advantage, especially important for an industry in India, is the favorable climate. On account of the elevation at which the tree occurs the climate is such that the work can be carried on by white men, without impairment of efficiency all the year round.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents discount per \$1000 cash. The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1908 as follows:

	1909.	1908.
Exchanges	\$28,084,978	\$25,400,997
Balances	1,339,461	1,032,618
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$10,872.		

NEW SOUTHERN COMPANY.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The Greenwood Manufacturing Company, composed principally of capitalists of Huntsville, has been chartered under the laws of Arizona, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, for operating cotton, woolen and knitting mills. The incorporators are: Frank J. Thompson, Tracy W. Pratt, W. R. Hutton and C. C. Green, and the officers C. C. Green, president; Tracy W. Pratt, vice-president; W. R. Hutton, treasurer.

TRAINING SHIP'S CRUISE.

NEW YORK—The United States navy training ship Newport sailed late Monday for New London, whence she will proceed on her annual foreign cruise. Falmouth, England, will be the first port of call.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	38	38	38	38
Allouez	4	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Arctadian	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arizona Commercial	11	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Atlantic	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butte Coalition	98	98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98
Butte & Arizona	600	600	600	600
Calumet & Hecla	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper Range	10	10	10	10
Daly-West	15	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Franklin	96	96	95	96
Granby	10	10	10	10
Greene-Cannana	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}</$

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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

PRAISE

There are, in a small way, few things more difficult than the attempt to give the credit for popular sayings to the correct source. Such numbers of these have passed for so long from mouth to mouth as, by a judicious process of misquotation, to have become the property of almost any one but their author. Numberless phrases quoted in the idiom of today could only be properly clothed in the letters Cadmus gave, and perhaps even then the honest man would not have come by his own. In an indirect way this shows the value of much literary appreciation, and of how often virtue is forced to be its own reward. That very proverb has been quoted with a shade of difference from so many poets that it is hard to say whether Dryden was the first of them, or whether he was merely the first well-known writer who exploited it from the fables of the past. Anyway, when Dryden wrote "Virtue is her own reward," he wrote something, judging by the rest of his poetry, much truer than he knew. The truest, the most satisfying, approbation that a man can ever experience is the consciousness of having done right, and of having done it to the utmost of his ability. And in the exact proportion in which this sense of right approximates to divine Principle does man experience "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

Human approbation is almost the weakest reed on which a man can lean. Sooner or later, if he trusts to it, it will break, and pierce his hand in one way or another. It is based on one human sense of self-satisfaction; it appeals to another human sense of the same thing. The mere human sense of personal praise originates in the fact that the person praised happens to have succeeded—in measuring up to the standard of the person praising him. Ruskin put the matter graphically when he said that there was nothing a reader of a book so enjoyed as to be able to lean back in his chair and murmur: "That is me!" When, however, that ceases to be me, the critical instinct rapidly reasserts itself, and instead of the shout of Hosanna, there comes the yell of crucifixion. These, of course, are the extremes of the position. But the fact remains that human praise, without the standard of divine Principle to measure by, is and must be the reflection of a mere personal idiosyncrasy. Its effect, consequently, on its object is liable to be more disastrous still. It appeals direct to this sense of a self apart from God, that is to say, to his vanity, and it is perhaps useful to

remember that vanity means nothingness. Now, wisdom is not the personal attribute of a human being; it is the illumination of the spiritual understanding; and, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 85 of Science and Health, "It is the illumination of the spiritual understanding which demonstrates the capacity of Soul, not of material sense. This Soul-sense comes to the human mind when the latter yields to the divine Mind." That is why Christ Jesus said: "I can of mine own self do nothing; as I hear, I judge; and my judgment is just, because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me."

The man who knows most, even in the domain of human knowledge, is the man most conscious of his own ignorance. This consciousness of ignorance does not, however, manifest itself in the false humility of self-deprecation. What a man knows, he knows he knows, and it is more affectionate to pretend that he does not. This mental attitude is something very different from the assertiveness of ignorance, since it is dominated by what is, relatively at any rate, a true sense of humility. As gradually a truer sense of what constitutes knowledge creeps into the human consciousness, the sense of humility based on a realization of personal failure to grasp something gives place to a sense of humility based on a spiritual perception of fact that there is no wisdom but divine wisdom. Then a man begins to perceive the futility of human praise; unless that praise is an expression of thanks to God for the revelation of some idea helpful to some individual struggle from sense to Soul, rather than a glorification of a human personality.

Any one who will take the trouble to think for a moment will realize that it would have been impossible to praise Christ Jesus for anything that he did. He was demonstrating to the world the eternal power of Truth, nothing less than that, and though we should be filled with an unutterable sense of gratitude to him, we should recognize none the less clearly that, as Mrs. Eddy says, on page 558 of Science and Health, the divine Science he gave to the world was itself "Truth's prism and praise." Every one who is walking, however far off, in the footsteps of Christ, is doing in a humble degree the same sacred work, and that work demands the same need of gratitude, and that gratitude demands that the praise should be given to God. No one would think of praising a man for demonstrating the power of God to heal the sick, then why should it ever occur to any one to give praise to aught but God for the demonstration of the healing power of Truth in any other way.

The fact is that the only way in which it is possible to give praise is in the way demanded by Christ Jesus, when he said: "Let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." The way in which man's good works can best be seen is, of course, in the way appointed by Jesus, by healing sickness, vanquishing sin, and destroying sorrow and want. In this way man kind best be taught the meaning of praise, and then shall be given "unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday among the
fields above the sea.
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees,
The foolish fears of what may hap-
pen
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay;
Among the husking of the corn
Where drowsy poppies nod.
Where life thoughts die and good
are born.
Out in the fields with God.
—E. B. Browning.

How to Fasten a Handle on
an Umbrella

Sometimes a person would like to change some expensive umbrella handle to another umbrella and fasten it on solid. This can be done by cleaning out the hole left in the handle from the old rod and fill the hole with powdered sulphur. Place the handle in a firm upright position, and after heating the umbrella rod red hot push the rod down into the hole containing the sulphur. The hot rod fuses the sulphur and when cold it will hold the rod solid. This method may be applied to fastening rods into stone, iron or wood.—Popular Mechanics.

THE MISSION DOLORES

The California Missions are great magnets for the tourists. Mission Dolores is one of the most famous. It was built in 1776 and was probably among the last to be erected by the Franciscans who were sent by Spain to establish these churches in Mexico and southern California, at that time under Spanish rule.

They all evidence an honest and substantial structure, a knowledge of charming architecture and a fine sense for location, usually chosen in fertile valleys.

The interiors show a high sense of art in the sincere woodwork, old paintings, graceful fountains, ceremonial vessels hand-wrought of precious metals, wonderful texture and coloring of the vestments and the decoration of walls, ceilings and altars.

The first olive trees brought to California were set in the Mission gardens, which were always delightful with flowers and fruits and showed the same love for the beautiful that the architecture proves from the ruins only, as few of the Missions are well preserved and none are wholly restored. There is an association in Southern California whose aim and effort is the preservation and restoration of these historic landmarks, but most of the state's energy and money is

MISSION DOLORES.
A church unharmed by the earthquake.

spent for the settlement and upbuilding of the new country.

The Mission Dolores was absolutely unharmed by the earthquake of April 18, 1906, showing how well and genuinely

these old pioneers built and on lines evidently correct architecturally. The village that grew up about the Mission was really the starting point of the city of San Francisco.—Contributed.

The Composer of "Old Folks at Home"

The story of the origin of "Old Folks at Home" is told by Foster's brother Morrison in his "Biography of Stephen C. Foster."

"One day in 1851 Stephen came into my office, on the bank of the Monongahela; Pittsburgh, and said to me, 'What is a good name of two syllables for a southern river? I want to use it in this new song of "Old Folks at Home." I asked him how Yazoo would do. "Oh," said he, "that has been used before." I then suggested Pedee. "Oh, pshaw," he replied, "I won't have that." I then took down an atlas from the top of my desk and opened the map of the United States. We both looked over it and my finger stopped at the "Swanee," a little river in Florida emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. "That's it, that's it exactly," exclaimed he, delighted, as he wrote the name down; and the song was finished beginning "Way Down Upon de Swanee Ribber." He left the office, as was his custom, abruptly, without saying another word."

Notes in the Boston Symphony program print the song and with it certain verses of William B. Yeats, the Irish poet. We reproduce the last stanza of Foster's familiar words for comparison with those of the later folk poet.

One little hut among the bushes,
One day I love,
Still sadly to my memory rushes.
No matter where I rove,
When will I see de bees a-humming,
All round de comb?
When will I hear de banjo tumbling
Down in my good old home?
All de world am sad and dreary
Everywhere I roam.

O darkies, how my heart grows weary,
Far from de old folks at home.

Following are Yeats' lines:
I will arise and go now, and go to Innis-
free,
And a small cabin built there, of clay and
wattle made;
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive
for the honey-bee,
And live alone in the bee-hive glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for
peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of the morning to
where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon
a purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings.

I will arise and go now, for always night
and day
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds
by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the
pavements gray.

I hear it in the deep heart's core.
Stephen Foster spent most of his life at Allegheny, Pa. He was a sweet-natured, gentle boy, who loved rambling in the woods. As a little boy he learned, unaided, to play the flute and the fagot.

Later he became a pianist of considerable ability. He also studied intently the works of masters, especially those of Mozart, Beethoven and Weber, and became proficient in French and German. In 1845 he began to write the songs that made him famous. "The Louisiana Belle" and "Old Uncle Ned" were composed for a club of young men who met twice a week at the Foster house to practice part-songs. After he composed "Nelly Was a Lady," offers began to come to him from publishers. Married in 1850, he went to New York to live, but homesickness came upon him, and he suddenly left the city. "He arrived late at night and was not expected. When he rang the bell his mother was awakened and knew his footsteps on the porch. She arose immediately and went down

The Wife of Lafayette

The families of Noailles and Lafayette were both fairly well known in French history during the 17th and 18th centuries. The Comte de la Fayette, cousin of Father Joseph, Richelieu's right hand, had a famous sister and a famous wife. The hero marquis of a century later, the big, red-haired young man with his passion for liberty, who cut such an awkward figure at the French court and afterward stood as savior of royalty and liberator of America, shed the fashionable kind of glory on his own time.

Adrienne de Noailles, his devoted, enthusiastic wife, belonged to one of the best and noblest old families of France. The revolution had few more pathetic victims than those women of three generations, the Duchesse de Mouches, the Duchesse d'Ayen, the Vicomtesse de Noailles, Mme. de la Fayette's grandmother, mother and sister-in-law. It is a high-bred face that looks out with dark, speaking eyes from her portrait. The story of the old "hotel," almost a village within Paris, where all Adrienne's relations lived and her early life was spent, and the splendors of which disappeared by degrees with the growth of modern Paris, is especially interesting.—Spectator.

Architecture in Painting

The parallelism with architecture which we find in music appears also in painting. The old masters gave form and the beauty of impersonal line to their painting by introducing windows, arches and other decorative effects, and sometimes even carefully painted sculptures. The figure "Fortitude," by Botticelli, is shown in a chair or throne with a very high back, which makes a frame about her. Some of Perugino's lovely Madonnas have arches and pillars for background. When Michael Angelo decorated the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel he divided it first into geometric sections, which are painted to represent the lines, cornices and gables of a cathedral roof. It is all but impossible to realize that the ceiling is actually flat. The foreshortening of the figures further carries out the architectural effect. They appear to be painted on oblique surfaces.

In Botticelli's "Rumor," which is painted after a description of an ancient picture, the hall of judgment is shown with a row of windows looking on the ocean. The exquisite line where sea and sky meet is the most eloquent of the whole composition.

Seeing and Hearing

"Did you see the shot fired?" was the question asked of an Irishman called as a witness in a trial once had in Kansas City.

"I did not," was the Celt's response; "but I heard it fired."

"The evidence is not satisfactory," sternly announced the presiding magistrate. "Step down."

This legal finding was evidently not precisely to the liking of the Irishman, for no sooner had he left the stand and had turned his back than he gave way to a somewhat derisive laugh. This had the effect of arousing in turn the judge's ire, and he immediately recalled the offender.

"How dare you show such contempt of court?" demanded his honor. "What do you mean by laughing in that manner?"

"Did your honor see me laugh?" asked the Irishman, in a most respectful tone. "No; but I distinctly heard you laugh," said the magistrate.

A twinkle came into the eyes of the witness. "Such evidence is not satisfactory, your honor," said he, quietly. Whereupon every one, including the judge, laughed.—Lippincott's.

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"ALL THE KING'S HORSES"

One of the most interesting sights of London is the Royal Mews, as King Edward's stables are called. The horses in the Mews! Has it to do with contemplation, or with cats? Enlightenment comes with the knowledge that the royal stables at Buckingham Palace had been the Mews, or coops, in which the fawns were once kept; and when one becomes familiar with English love of tradition one readily understands why the name has never been changed.

The Royal Mews and coach houses at the west end of St. James' park are entered from Queens row to the south of Buckingham Palace. Ushered into a small office, the visitor is met by a man in brilliant livery who examines the cards of admission issued by the Earl of Granard, master of the horse, and invites the guest to write his name upon them.

The spacious stables surround a big circular courtyard paved with stone. Box stalls which are characteristic of the English stable are missing, so in this instance a king's horses are not so well housed as many horses in a lumber walk of life.

The visitor begins with the bays. These are the utility horses and are

used not only by the royal family but by the royal household as well. They are dappled, with black markings, their tails are bobbed but not docked. The English cob is famous for his docked tail though English law is against it; the King abides by this law of which his subjects are less observant.

In passing from stable to stable it is discovered that the horses are graded, for although the first seen are the most attractive as one proceeds they grow finer and have more quality until the dappled chestnuts are reached.

Then come the wonderful Hanoverian horses, not large but precisely alike in color and almost identical in size and weight. Never clipped, their creamy coats are like satin, showing the care bestowed upon them, while their manes and tails several shades darker than their coats are long and flowing and unusually heavy and wavy. Their eyes are a very pale blue, but with a spark in them which bears out their reputation for temper. These are the state horses. They are never allowed to go faster than a walk. Think of these beautiful animals never stepping out of a sober amble.

In the same stable with the cream horses in opposite stalls are the black horses, the largest and most beautiful of all, also with long manes and tails. These cream and black horses draw the wonderful coaches used at the time of a coronation, the opening of Parliament and on occasions of like importance.

Beyond the stables are the coach houses. One magnificent state carriage resigned in 1702 by Sir W. Chambers was built at a cost of nearly \$40,000. Two life size figures in gold hold aloft in their arms the seat for the coachman and the carriage itself is white and gold, the sides painted with figures and landscape by the famous Cipriani. It is an impressive sight when the horses in their splendid trappings of scarlet and gold are put to it. There are many sets of harness too, each one worth a small fortune, the most valuable in cases with glass doors; a French harness to be used when a visit is made by the president of France; Rus-

sian, Italian, etc., as they are required. After seeing the stables and coach houses one is piloted to the large paved court where the horses are exercised, and where before they appear in public, motor cars of all sizes and descriptions emitting the diabolical noises of which they are capable, rushing in and out and round and round, clashing in about the horses to accustom them to the uproar of the city.

Adjoining this courtyard and opening out of it is an immense room floored with sawdust. Here on the occasion of this visit horses were being familiarized with the sound of music and all the disturbing elements of pageantry, for Presi-

dent Fallieres was to arrive the following week on a ceremonial visit to King Edward. A brass band was playing, hosts of men were standing about shouting and cheering, bugles were blowing and flags were being waved in the faces of the horses so that no sudden fright from such sources could cause an accident.

Subsequently an opportunity came to see the horses on the street. They seemed even more beautiful than they had been in the stables, some of them in trappings of scarlet and gold, many more in blue and silver harness decorated with the fleur-de-lis in honor of the French president and his country.—Contributed.

"Let Us Then Be Up and Doing" Our Motto

According to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Professor Ferrero, the Italian historian, is combating, in the Paris Figaro, the usual European idea that Americans are a materialistic people, concerned chiefly with the getting of money. A famous German professor of philosophy at Harvard some time ago expressed the same ideas about us that Professor Ferrero is said to be advancing, namely that we are a nation of idealists and that American business enterprise is really prompted by the idealism of the people, prizing vast enterprises and carrying them out quite in the spirit of the explorers and inventors and discoverers of all time.

Professor Munsterberg said that while such writings as Emerson's, for example, were appreciated in England and elsewhere, nowhere but in America could such a teacher have found so soon a hearing and the popular demand for more which stimulates the supply. Of the thoroughgoing American, we indeed know that it is the conquest of the earth, the victory over the seeming tyranny of material limitations, latterly even the conquest of the air, the doing of the apparently impossible thing, the triumph of thought over space and time and natural forces, that draws him on.

The Inter-Ocean expresses the idea in a different way, saying that the love of work for work's sake is a peculiarly American trait. Work affords the American more pleasure than idleness, while the average European can imagine no reason for work except to gain money.

This verdict may be modified by saying that the European understands more fully than we, the pursuit of art and letters for their own sake.

Master of His
Own Fortune

"We are likely to think, young gentlemen," said a retired literary man to a class of ambitious young aspirants, as quoted in the Louisville Herald, "that we could do better work if we had better surroundings to work in; if we had a fine large room with a southern exposure and a lovely outlook; a room with handsome rugs on the floor and with beautiful pictures on the walls; a fine desk to work at, with elegant fittings and equipment and graceful adornments."

"We are inclined to think that in the midst of such surroundings we should have higher inspirations and braver impulses, that we could do better work."

"We all have such fancies at some time in our lives, this desire for charming externals to exalt us; I once did myself. I remember when I ventured to say to an able man then well on the road to literary fame that if I had these things I could write better."

"Young man," he said to me, "if you could write better you could get these things."

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What carpenter's tool?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
A conductor came for my car fare.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, April 27, 1909.

Chile's Expansion

CHILE has cut the Gordian knot of the vexed Tacna-Arica question by awarding the contract for the construction of the Arica-La Paz railroad to an English engineering firm. She has hesitated for a long time in the hope of coming to some sort of amicable arrangement with Peru, from whom the two provinces were taken after the war of 1879, with the understanding that a plebiscite should eventually determine the nationality of their inhabitants. For a number of reasons nothing was done in the matter and as Chile gradually came to regard Tacna and Arica as Chilean territory, Peru's attitude grew more and more sullen and irreconcilable.

A recent diplomatic incident brought on a definite break between the two governments and Chile, utterly at a loss to understand the why and wherefore of Peru's growing aggressiveness, concluded that another power must be behind her otherwise feeble neighbor. That the Chileans should have, even for a moment, suspected the United States may seem extraordinary, but this was undoubtedly the case, since influential Chilean papers protested against such an absurdity.

The latest advices would indicate that Chile had at last discovered that the power in question must be the Argentine Republic. It seems that Dr. Saenz Pena, statesman and diplomat, is spoken of as the probable choice of the Argentines for their next President, and this rumor appears to have made such an impression on the Pacific that an offensive and defensive alliance with Brazil is demanded by the Chileans. The reason is that Saenz Pena took part in the war between Chile and the allied republics of Peru and Bolivia, as a Peruvian general, and was taken prisoner by the Chileans at the storming of Arica, famous in South American annals. That was thirty years ago, but as relations between the southern republics now stand, the Chileans seem to think that his election would quickly lead to a special treaty between the Argentine and Peru.

Chile's argument does not appeal to outsiders, for it leaves public opinion in the Argentine out of account, ignoring the fact that the latter has grown rather more friendly toward the Chileans in late years. However, the whole trend of events in South America points to a definite grouping, with Chile and Brazil in one camp and Peru and the Argentine in the other. Communication between the partners is possible only across Bolivia, a fact which places Chile's railway policy in its true light.

The proposed Arica-La Paz railway, connecting Chile's most northern port with the present capital of Bolivia, signifies Chilean political and commercial supremacy in the latter republic, and represents with the Antofagasta railway the western branch of transcontinental railway connection between Chile and Brazil. If not counteracted by the Argentine, a Chilean-Brazilian combine would dominate South American politics for a long period.

F. H. NEWELL, chief of the United States reclamation service, is quoted as saying that what is known as the Sacramento valley project, in California, will be the most satisfactory as well as the greatest of all the works thus far undertaken by this bureau. The reason he gives is that it will demonstrate, more than any of the other schemes proposed, the practicability of government irrigation of private lands through cooperation of the land owners, and because in California nature responds more readily and abundantly than in any of the sections of the country where the reclamation service is operating.

All of the details of this enterprise, and all of the attending circumstances would seem to justify fully Mr. Newell's optimism. The end in view finally is the control of a watershed of over 4000 square miles, a feat which will involve the harnessing of the flow of two great rivers, and the result to be attained is the transformation of over 600,000 acres of parched and barren land into systematically watered and fertile fields, and, in addition, the redemption of miles of bottom land which is now subject to annual overflow and, therefore, though rich in productive qualities, practically useless for cultivation.

A topographical map of California would show the Sacramento valley to be an immense depression between the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, a stretch of 450 miles in length from the foothills to tidewater, gradually narrowing from the coast, where it is 100 miles in width, until it reaches a point in the Shasta region, where it becomes a canyon wherein is the source of the Sacramento river. This stream, which is soon joined by the Pitt river, and later by the Feather and the Yuba, is only a mountain brook at the beginning, but it becomes navigable long before emptying into San Francisco bay.

During the winter months heavy rains fall throughout the valley, frequently in torrents; from March to November, however, scarcely a drop is precipitated. Even the dews and fogs cease, and the wide plain, which was emerald green during the wet season becomes baked during the dry. What the engineers are aiming to accomplish is an equable distribution of moisture throughout the year. An idea of the stupendous character of their task may be gained from consideration of the fact that before the scheme is more than half completed they will have impounded 1,227,300 acre feet of the Sacramento's waters for diversion into a great central irrigation canal, reducing by this much the flow of winter water.

Computations made by the engineers with regard to the amount of irrigation that will be made possible by distribution from the two great reservoirs serve to bring out the importance of the project. Taking the average size of the irrigated farm in the Sacramento valley at 24½ acres, as shown by the last census, the reclaimed area that will be irrigated by the central canal will provide 1630 farms with sufficient water to raise crops. It is estimated that a population of 23,150 will be supported on these farms.

Economically, of course, the expenditure on the work will yield immense returns. But something more than an economic triumph will be achieved. For twelve instead of four months of every year a great tract of the Sacramento valley will be a garden, beautiful to the eye, cheering to the heart, uplifting to the mind of man, who will be spurred by it to other and greater undertakings.

The Sacramento Valley Reclamation Scheme

The Question of Fuel

THE OPINION that anthracite coal will have to advance substantially in price before many years, based upon the news from Scranton, Pa., that the larger deposits are thinning, will not cause the same alarm among consumers as in former days, for the progress being made toward utilizing the power in waterfalls is calculated to make a considerable reduction in the demand for fuel before many decades. Apart from the development of this nation's waterfall, which is by far the most economic power-producer obtainable, we must not fail to take into account the world is not dependent upon the Pennsylvania hard coal fields for its fuel supply. Taking the coal fields of China, Japan, Great Britain, Germany, Russia and India into consideration there are in sight 303,000,000,000 tons, which is ample for 450 years, basing the estimate upon the present rate of consumption. True, this coal may not be of the quality of the anthracite region, yet it is fuel suitable for power needs.

There have been numerous reports as to the need of economy in the use of anthracite. It is just a little more than a hundred years since this hard coal was first used for fuel and the development in mining and shipping has advanced so rapidly and to such a large scale that the underground tunnels forming the mines are said to extend in some directions as many as forty miles—in fact, the mountains and valleys in that region are simply honeycombed with galleries and chambers so that the surface of the ground is little more than a crust.

While it is hardly likely that coal will ever cease to be in considerable demand for local uses, it is quite likely that the centralization of heat and power plants in the future will largely take over the problem of supplying communities with heating and lighting and thereby dispense with the fuel question for householders. The present generation will doubtless witness these radical changes and it is hardly likely that the industry of anthracite coal mining will suffer utter extinction as yet.

THE BELIEF is gaining strength in Washington that all new taxation experiments will be abandoned by the majority leaders in both houses. The reasons advanced for the entertainment and expression of this belief are strong ones, while, curiously enough, they constitute a potent argument in favor of a tariff commission.

Quietly, but none the less forcibly, through letters and telegrams and long distance telephone messages, the business interests of the country are making it clear to senators and representatives that the speedy passage of the tariff bill is now the thing most desirable. This urgency is predicated, of course, on the theory and assumption that in the final analysis, and no matter how long the debate may be upon the measure, or how protracted the delay may be in passing it, the Payne law will not differ very widely from the Dingley law. This being the case, the business interests of the country are anxious that all uncertainty be removed from the public mind.

Members of the House and Senate are feeling this influence, and are anxious in many cases, it is believed, to respond to it. On the other hand, it is asserted, senators and representatives alike, and regardless in some instances of party considerations, have reached the conclusion that a much longer time than is now available in the extra session should be given to study of the new taxation proposed. There should be no breakdown, it is held, or chance of breakdown, such as occurred in the case of the last income tax legislation. It will require long and careful study, it is insisted, to determine how an income tax should be levied, and, more important still, it will require some time to determine, in view of all the circumstances, whether or not an income tax shall be necessary at all, or whether all the legitimate expenses of government cannot be met by a proper collection of present revenues. The proposition is made, therefore, that no further time be given to new taxation at present, but that an independent income tax bill be presented to the regular session of Congress next winter, when all the deliberation necessary may be bestowed upon it.

This is a wise proposal, and it is to be hoped that it may be acted on favorably and speedily. It ought to have a very strong bearing on the question of creating a commission whose business it shall be to inquire into all matters relating to tariff and revenue and to report its conclusions to Congress.

At all events, the country will feel relieved the moment it becomes known that Congress is going to confine its work to the completion of a tariff bill along existing lines, and that its work is to be brought to an early conclusion.

Zelaya and Castro

WASHINGTON hears that Cipriano Castro is formulating plans to pay President Zelaya of Nicaragua a prolonged visit and that the latter is not averse to receiving him. This is by far the best piece of news either of the dictators has supplied yet and it promises well for the stories they will give us jointly. However hazardous it would be for the Venezuelans to let Castro return, Nicaragua might do a wonderful stroke of business by afford a retreat to the great exile; it would be the quickest and surest way of ridding herself of Zelaya. The moment Zelaya took Castro, in his present state, seriously the ridicule heaped on the roving Venezuelan would immediately attach itself to his host and protector, and there is no political weapon that strikes more swiftly, in Latin lands, than ridicule.

A meeting between the two would be an historic event, not in itself, but as the counterpart of the meeting at Guayaquil on July 26, 1822, between the two greatest Spanish-Americans, the "libertadores" Jose de San Martin and Simon Bolivar; the latter Castro's countryman. Those two liberators of South America met after each had won a series of brilliant victories over the Spaniards, and then the Argentinian resigned the supreme conduct of South American affairs to the Venezuelan.

What would be the nature and what could be the outcome of a meeting between two politicians who are the exact opposite of those leaders to liberty? Probably fresh complications which would have no other effect than to place them further in the limelight.

NOBODY but a bellboy to greet Hawaii's Queen! To have a bellboy notice you at all is something to be grateful for. Their customary attitude is one of lofty nonchalance.

A Wise Proposal for Congress

PROGRESS MADE in the cotton manufacturing industries of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is strikingly and comprehensively illustrated by the vast variety of machinery, mill supplies and products exhibited at the Textile Exhibition which has just opened in the Mechanics Building, Boston. The exposition is the first of the kind held under the auspices of the Textile Exhibitors' Association, and displays a number of wonderful modern devices not only in the field of manufacture, but of mill construction, equipment and supplies.

Splendid as are the traditions of the northern states, and especially New England, as a manufacturing center, and splendidly as they are maintained, the fact is rarely appreciated in its broader aspects. The New England mills not only turn raw material into a variety of first class goods, but they also turn a variety of aliens into Americans. All the languages of Christendom, with scarcely an exception, are heard in the mills, and there, amid the roar of looms or the noise of the forges, the alien's thought and purpose is woven anew.

It is with the modern method and the up-to-date machinery that both material and man are seized and fashioned. Old methods and backward machinery do not make modern goods nor evolve modern Americans. Not in the industrial output alone, but primarily in its social bearing lies the vast importance of the progressive mill device and mill equipment.

If there is one problem that demands the immediate attention of the new South, from an economic as well as social and racial standpoint, that problem is immigration. If there is one argument that will point a swift solution, it is the argument of the progressive, honestly managed mill.

The Chicago Method Illustrated

THERE may be a useful hint for other ambitious American communities in a passing reference to the restless and sleepless pursuit of trade which is carried on by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Twice within the last year, under the auspices of that body, delegates composed of representative business men of Chicago, fully equipped and thoroughly primed for the service in which they were enlisted, have made, at different times, incursions into the South and Southwest, with results, we are assured, which have been most gratifying to all interests concerned, and particularly to the mercantile interests of the city named.

The Northwest is now about to be invaded in a like manner. Nine states, at least, of that immense and important region—Nebraska, North Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon and Washington are to be visited, and at every point of consequence along the route the Chicago commercial excursionists will stop over long enough to present to all those who care to listen the claims of their city as the great central market of the country.

The proposed itinerary is regarded as being the most promising of any so far undertaken, because throughout a great part of the territory to be covered, Chicago, which is recognized as its natural gateway to the East, has already secured a foothold, and a firm one, and because the experience gained in the previous trade-extension trips will be employed to the best advantage in this.

The presentation of this matter, as intimated in the beginning, may prove of some value to other communities, especially as it illustrates fairly a method which Chicago has followed pretty closely from her earliest days.

When she wants anything, she does not wait for it to come. She goes after it.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR, discussing the movement looking to the restoration of steamboat lines to the Missouri river, takes, we are glad to see, the view of the matter which will appeal impressively to thinking people. This, in effect, is that on moral as well as material grounds the waste of energy consequent to the disuse of that mighty stream is shameful and should be stopped. In contrasting the employment of navigable waterways abroad with the service required of them, generally speaking, in this country, the point has been raised that we have not the same occasion to seek the cheaper, or cheapest, means of transportation, because we are blessed with a greater abundance of the good things of this world. The reply to this, that waste is none the less reprehensible and sinful because it happens to be neutralized by conditions of plenty, is as unanswerable as it is logical to assume that the use of the Missouri river will afford an example that will lead to a more rational and a more decent appreciation of the gifts of nature than can possibly be inspired by its idleness.

Kansas City at the present time is striving to do that which lies nearest to her. The first step toward making use of the Missouri river, for many reasons, must be the simple one of providing suitable vessels. Owing to the fact that the channel is unconfined, and therefore very shallow at times, it will be necessary to equip the proposed transportation lines with boats that will fall short of the most economical design. Boats of deeper draft, capable of carrying two or three times the amount of freight accommodated by the present type of western river steamboat would be much more profitable and insure to the enterprise a greater certainty of success. But the first step must be taken, and from this it will be a comparatively easy matter for Kansas City and her thriving sister communities on the Missouri to press forward toward a deeper channel and easy communication with the gulf and the sea.

The time is coming when the immense volume of water which is carried swiftly down from the mountains through the bed of the Missouri will be employed for the generation of power as well as for the navigation of steamboats—when it will be used to turn the wheels of industry throughout the valley whereto it is now contributing nothing. But Kansas City is moving rightly, and the steps which she is taking to improve her condition and the condition of the territory round about her should be encouraged. For entirely aside from its local aspects, the movement in which she is engaged is one which will sooner or later compel people in other parts of the land to rise to a higher appreciation of the gifts of nature within their reach, and to a higher sense of their opportunities and obligations.

Textile Progress

The Missouri Must Be Given Employment